FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 085 *4 May 1981*

ARGENTINA

Further Reportage on Crisis With Chile at Border B 1
Closure Termed 'Precautionary' B 1
Border Remains Closed B 1
Spy Exchange Possible B 1
Government Call for Calm B 2
Border Areas Remain Calm B 3
Spokesman on Border Incident B 3
Normal Activity in Border Area B 4
Temporary Opening at Neuquen B 5
Briefs: ROK Trade; ROK Commerce, Industry Minister B 5

BOLIVIA

Extremists Occupy Oil Plant, Capture U.S. Expert C 1
Government Claims Control C 1
President on Conditions for U.S. Recognition C 2
Communist Leader Expelled to Switzerland C 2

COLOMBIA

U.S. Ambassador Receives Death Threat From M-19 F 1
Avianca Denounces Cuba's Ban on Its Flights F 1

ECUADOR

President Roldos Discusses Foreign Policy Issues G 1
Cooperation Pact Signed With Equatorial Guinea G 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

OIJ Has Solid Evidence on Terrorist Organization P 1
Arrestees Transferred P 1
Government Institutes New Petroleum Prices P 2

EL SALVADOR

Reaction Mixed on U.S. Congress Aid Conditions P 2
Maryknoll Brothers Say Body Found Not U.S. Priest P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 2 May]
Morales Ehrlich Comments on Salvadoran Affairs P 3
FDR's Guillermo Ungo Urges International Mediation P 4
[Brussels LE SOIR 30 Apr]
Martial Law, State of Siege Continue in Effect P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 May]
Army Vigilant To Forestall May Day Violence P 6
Four Bombs Explode P 6
May Day Relatively Calm [EL DIARIO DE HOY 2 May] P 6
FMLN Press Bulletin Hails 1 May Celebration P 6
[Radio Venceremos]

President Denies Guerrillas Control Townships P 7
Reportage on Government, Guerrilla Combat Actions P 8
FPL Claims Responsibility P 8
Cuerrilla Leader Killed P 8
Villa el Rosario Contested P 9
FAL Documents Confiscated P 9
Havana Reports Actions P 10
Smallpox, Measles Kill 500 Refugees in Berlin P 10
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 1 May]

GUATEMALA

Government Officials Rebut Castro Accusations P 10
[PRENSA LIBRE 23 Apr]

HONDURAS

Political, Military Leaders Dismiss Coup Rumors P 11
Nicaraguan Ambassador Supports Possible Summit P 11
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister d'Escoto To Arrive 5 May P 12
10,000 Workers March on International Labor Day P 12

NICARAGUA

Foreign Minister Rejects Honduran Protests P 13
Officials Address People at 1 May Celebrations P 14
CNS Leader Jimenez P 14
Junta's Cordova Rivas P 15
FSLN's Luis Carrion P 16
Tirado Lopez in Matagalpa P 18
Atlantic Coast Celebration P 19
Junta Decree Regulates State Council Composition P 19
Council Inauguration 4 May P 21
Junta Decree Appoints Hassan Construction Minister P 21
[LA PRENSA 25 Apr]
'Disappearance' Reported P 21
Government To Promote Food Production Program P 22
LA PRENSA Welcomes Soviet Wheat Donation [24 Apr] P 22

CUBA

Report on National May Day Celebration Parade Q 1
Roberto Veiga Speech Q 1
ATWE Private Meetings Continue, Congress Ends Q 4
Report on Congress Q 4
Leon Torras Meets With Afghani Q 4
Ricardo Cabrizas Meets Rwandan Q 5
Rodriguez Meets With Delegates Q 5
Congress Issues Declarations Q 5
Pino Santos Reelected President Q 6
Castro Hosts Reception Q 6
Algerian Participant Departs Q 6
Briefs: Envoy to Indonesia; Publishing Protocol With GDR Q 6

CARIBBEAN

May Day Marked by Political, Economic Instability S 1

BARBADOS

Government Accedes to Convention on Hostages S 2
Prime Minister Adams Off to U.S. for Meeting S 2
Briefs: New Ambassador

DOMINICA

Government To Seek Outside Military Assistance S 2
Authorities Contacted by Canada on Arrested Woman S 3
Prime Minister Leaves for Scheduled U.S. Visit S 3
Briefs: Mission to Cuba S 3

GRENADA

Prime Minister Bishop Addresses May Day Rally S 4
Accuses Britain of Racism S 5

JAMAICA

Shearer Scores Arms Shipments to El Salvador S 5

ST LUCIA

Allan Louisy Resigns as Nation's Prime Minister S 5

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CRISIS WITH CHILE AT BORDER

Closure Termed 'Precautionary'

PY020145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0105 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman tonight reiterated that the closure of the border with Chile "is a precautionary measure designed to avoid further incidents of this kind," referring to the arrest of two Argentine Army officers in Chilean territory.

The spokesman reiterated that the Argentine officials "are fully aware of the need to not disrupt the atmosphere of the mediation of the holy father and their efforts will be devoted to achieving that fundamental objective."

The spokesman gave his report at the end of meeting held tonight at the Foreign Ministry by the public information secretary, Gen Raul Ortiz, and Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion from 2115 to approximately 2200.

Border Remains Closed

PY011244 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1220 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Mendoza, 1 May (TELAM)--The situation of the border with Chile remains normal in this province while the crossing of the international tunnel at Las Cuevas remains closed for Chilean and Argentine tourists but open to tourists from third countries.

Highway traffic from Mendoza to places located on the slope of the Andes Mountain Range such as Potrerillos, Uspallata, Polvaredas, Punta de Vacas, Puente del Inca and Cuevas is normal.

In the meantime, the situation in this city as well as the rest of the provincial territory is absolutely normal and characteristic of a national holiday in view of the commemoration of Labor Day.

Spy Exchange Possible

PY020002 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2124 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA)--The military committee, comprised of the three commanders in chief and the president, might eventually consider a proposal to exchange the two Argentine officers who are detained in Chile for the Chilean officers who have been put at the disposition of the federal court in Rio Gallegos, according to a rumor which took shape concerning the crisis with that neighboring country.

This eventuality has not been confirmed by any of the military sources consulted today, even though they admitted that there is "a possibility" that the detention of Maj Pablo Barileau and 1st Lt Oscar Alberto Santos was aimed at getting their exchange for the militarymen currently being tried for espionage in southern Argentina.

By the same token, it has been rumored that the proposal might have already been made at the level of "military diplomacy."

On the other hand, the joint general staff yesterday considered the probable courses of action which will be proposed to the military committee in view of the evolution of events, which reached their greatest tension with the closure of the land border and the lodging of an energetic Argentine protest and demand for the immediate release of the detained officers by the Chilean Government.

The joint general staff met under the chairmanship of its head, Gen Llamil Reston, and included in the discussion were the secretaries of the army, navy and air force: Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, Vice Adm Jorge Casas and Maj Gen Horacio Guerra. Also present was the secretary general of the national presidency, Gen Santiago Martella.

Although the military committee will reportedly reconvene next Tuesday, it is not discounted that new developments that might arise in the current frame of the crisis might speed up the meeting of the three commanders in chief and the president.

The members of the military committee last night had occasion to review the situation, although obviously it was not that proposal which prompted the meeting, during a dinner which they shared in Olivos.

The dinner was given by President Roberto Viola and his wife, Nelida Giorgio, for Lt Gen Fortunato Galtieri, Armando Lambruschini, Omar Graffigna and their wives.

It took place only a few hours after the conclusion of the conclave which took place in the joint general staff and was virtually the only new development before the break for the 1 May official holiday.

Government Call for Calm

PY020345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2146 GMT 1 May 81

[By Claude Urraca]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 May (AFP)--The Argentine Government today made a call for calm and minimized the closure of the border with Chile, ordered on Wednesday, and the movement of troops toward the frontier region.

Gen Raul Ortiz, official spokesman of the Presidency, warned against all types of exaggerated rumors about troops movements. All that had happened was the closure on some zones in charge of the national gendarmerie and the closure of the border.

It is best not to create a completely unjustified climate of worry over measures of an essentially preventive character designed to eliminate the possibility of new incidents disturbing to the papal mediation, General Ortiz pointed out.

Only the army mobilized this week, while the navy and air force stayed on alert. But in the 48 hours following the closure tension appears to have lessened.

The call for calm by the government contrasts with the firm declaration by the army commander in chief, Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, which led observers to point out a difference in the two views.

According to these sources, this must be another episode in the struggle for influence which began 1 month ago between the new president, Gen Roberto Viola, and the military junta, the supreme organ of political power comprised of the commanders of the three armed forces.

Apparently the government has continued to lower the tension, and no other troop movements have occurred since yesterday morning.

For their part, the navy and the air force have made no declarations or published any communiques on the border situation.

As for the political parties, whose activities have been prohibited since the March 1976 coup d'etat, they have accused the government of wanting to divert attention from the country's major economic and political problems.

Border Area Remains Calm

PY020330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Mendoza, 1 May (TELAM)--At the end of the day, the situation along the Argentine-Chilean border remained unchanged, with the crossing points closed and the passenger and truck services suspended for Argentines and Chileans. The guards are discretely reinforced along highways and roads leading to the passes.

Along the rest of the border, from Salto to Tierra del Fuego, the identical situation prevailed, although there were (?perceptible) displays of guards.

In Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz, it was reported that the crossing points at Monte Aymond and Puerto Natales were closed, disrupting trucking firms operations.

Crossing the Monte Aymond Pass, 60 km south of the capital of Santa Cruz Province, one passes into the Chilean zone for crossing the Stait of Magellan at Punta Expora-Punta Delgada, from where one can go to the big island of Tierra del Fuego.

With the closure of the border, Tierra del Fuego has only air and sea communications with the mainland. In the Argentine sector and in the capital of Santa Cruz Province there has been an increase of trucks from various firms which hope for the opening of the border crossings so they can continue their trips to Ushuaia and Rio Grande.

Spokesmen on Border Incident

PY032013 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1025 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM)--Details on the arrest of two Argentine military officers in Chile during what was described as a spectacular operation having propaganda objectives, were disclosed last night by an Argentine Foreign Ministry spokesman at the end of a day in which the foreign minister stayed all day holding meetings at the Foreign Ministry.

The official spokesman noted that Argentine officials are fully aware of the need to maintain a peaceful atmosphere in the mediation process and that they will make every effort to achieve this objective.

At 2115, Gen Raul Ortiz, the presidential press secretary, entered the Argentine Foreign Ministry building and held a 1-hour meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion. Both government officials left the building at 2215 without issuing any statement.

Minutes before, upon giving the pertinent details, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that (the closure of the border) is an essentially precautionary measure to avoid any further incidents and that during the time the measure is enforced the government will study other regulations to this effect.

After stressing the significance of the pope's mediation and the desire of the Argentine Government to prevent the disruption of the atmosphere surrounding these negotiations, the spokesman said that one can believe that the operation had been planned to the last detail, because of the obviously prearranged conditions under which it took place, the secrecy of the persons who carried it out without identifying themselves and the delay in reporting the operation in order to gain the time necessary for the implementation of the other stages of the plan.

The spokesman added that it is known that even the Chilean diplomatic officials had no information that Argentine officers had been arrested and added that if the Argentine Embassy in Santiago had not notified them, it is possible that the whereabouts of the missing officers would have remained unknown much longer.

He also said that it is obvious that the time thus gained served mainly to irritate and also to prepare whatever arguments could be used for propaganda purposes.

With regard to the details of the arrest, the spokesman said that the circumstances surrounding the arrest were highly unusual. First of all, the Argentine military officers were arrested on the street in full daylight at 1600 on 25 April by many plainclothesmen who did not identify themselves.

He added that the operation was carried out by a group which was using several cars and that it was marked by a spectacular display of submachineguns and other weapons. He said that at first there was no way of knowing whether the persons involved in the operation were members of the military or police forces.

The spokesman then said that the prisoners were taken away in different cars and that even the wives were blindfolded. The vehicles were changed several times.

He indicated that the prisoners were forced to lie down on the floor of the cars and were covered with clothes. The vehicles were totally unmarked and seemed regular civilian vehicles. Finally, the wives were held for 4 days in quarters which could not be idenfified as either police or military until the very day when they were released.

He added that these details add to the information which has already been disclosed and present the following picture: These Argentine couples, who normally live near the border, who are well known at the place where the events took place, and who travel in the manner characteristic of those who live in border areas, were kidnapped and nothing was known about them for several days.

He went on to say that for 4 days no information about the event was supplied which is unprecedented in the relations between the two nations. The persons involved are officers on active duty who openly visited the other country planning to return on the very same day. The charges that they have been carrying out actions capable of endangering Chilean security only a few hours after their legal entry in the country are totally incredible.

The spokesman added: "We must therefore conclude that in view of the fact that these trips are a common thing in border areas, the whole operation had been prearranged."

The spokesman concluded by saying that it is a fact that Maj Raul Barileau and Lt Oscar Santos went to Los Andes to purchase foodstuffs for a luncheon which the unit commanded by the former was going to hold on the next day to honor a visiting officer. From Puente del Inca it is easier to get supplies from Chile than from Mendoza, and there is nothing unusual about this kind of trip.

Normal Activity in Border Area

PY021923 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy, 2 May (TELAM)--There have been no new developments in the past few hours in this province regarding the Chilean-Argentine situation.

The Jujuy military garrison has reported that the troop movement reported on Wednesday in the Quebrade de Humahuaca is part of a routine training exercise for conscripts that is carried out in this area of Jujuy.

Meanwhile in La Rioja there has been complete calm and there have been no changes regarding the situation with Chile.

There have been no changes registered at the local military unit, the 141 Engineers Battalion, and police guard at public buildings is normal. Private and business activity, moreover, is being carried out under completely normal conditions.

In Rio Gallegos everything is completely normal and there have been no incidents reported since the closure of the Argentine border passages to Chile was enforced.

The national border police are watching over the enforcement of this measure while police control highways, but everything is done in compliance with routine procedure.

A Rio Gallegos military spokesman reasserted that all military units established in the province are carrying out routine procedures. It was learned, however, that guard duties were doubled although this has gone completely unnoticed.

Otherwise activity in general has been normal. The increasing number of trucks which cannot transport their load to Tierra del Fuego Island, because of the border closing, is the only unusual activity in the area.

Temporary Opening at Neuquen

PY032133 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTIAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 May 81

[Excerpt] San Carlos de Bariloche, 3 May (NA)--The army today ordered the temporary reopening of a border checkpoint in the neighboring province of Neuquen to allow approximately 200 Chilean tourists to return to their country. These tourists had been forced to extend their stay in this city due to the closure of the border.

Col Carlos Bungoa, chief of the 526th military area, told newsmen today at 0800 that the "El Rincon" border checkpoint "had been opened for 24 hours" in compliance with "orders of Gen Ezequiel Betplaesen, commander of the 6th Mountain Infantry Brigade, to allow Chilean tourists to return to their country.

BRIEFS

ROK TRADE--(NA)--South Korean exports to Argentina went up from $28 million in 1979 to $77 million in 1980, due mainly to a substantial increase in the sale of electronic products, motor vehicles and textiles. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 May 81 p 9 PY]

ROK COMMERCE, INDUSTRY MINISTER--Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM)--ROK Commerce and Industry Minister So Sok-chun arrived in Argentina today at 0830 with the object of analyzing, together with Argentine authorities, the intensification of commercial relations and bilateral economic cooperation. He is accompanied by an official committee of seven persons, including Director General of Commercial Promotion Kim Chul-so. The minister was received at Ezeiza Airport by airport chief, commodore Salvador Alaimo and by officials of the Ministry of Trade and Maritime Interests. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1212 GMT 3 May 81 PY]

EXTREMISTS OCCUPY OIL PLANT, CAPTURE U.S. EXPERT

PY032028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1834 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Bolivian Petroleum Company sources confirmed today that a powerful bomb had destroyed a stretch of the railroad which connects eastern Bolivia with the Brazilian border, while an extremist group occupied a petroleum plant located 1,000 km southeast of La Paz.

Oscar Roman Vaca, perfect (governor) of the department, stated that the attack on the railroad took place last night at 2300 local time (0330 GMT today) at the Guarachi station, 4 km west of the city of Santa Cruz, causing the derailment of a train.

This attack--it is not known yet whether it is connected to the occupation of the petroleum plant which belongs to the Western Bolivian Company--did not cause any casualties, he added.

Press sources indicated in Santa Cruz that an armed group occupied the premises of the local subsidiary of the U.S. Occidental Oil in Tita, some 200 km from Santa Cruz, and are holding several employees hostage.

The occupants presented political proposals to the government, threatening to blow up the petroleum and gas fields in the region, the sources added.

They stated that this group is probably related to the right wing Bolivan Socialist Falange [FSB].

The petroleum company has confirmed that the extremist group, headed by FSB leader Carlos Valverde Barberry, occupied the site at 1630 (2030 GMT) yesterday.

The sources added that several employees, including a U.S. technician, were taken hostage by an armed group.

Journalistic sources stated that Valverde several days ago announced that he and a group of FSB young men would give up living clandestinely and that he would claim responsiblity for an act of violence which could take place in the southern part of the Santa Cruz Province.

According to the report on the occupation of the camp, the group presented a number of proposals to the armed forces, related to the organization of the government.

This group also threatened to blow up the petroleum and gas fields which belong to the company unless the government meets their demands, which have not been released.

Government Claims Control

PY040234 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0143 GMT 4 May 81

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian military government tonight announced that it had completely controlled the "outbreak of terrorist subversion" that erupted yesterday in Santa Cruz, where an oil refinery was occupied by armed groups which threatened to blow it up and which held several persons hostage, including a U.S. expert.

In a communique issued tonight, the Interior Ministry reported that, through military units stationed in the area in which the Occidental Oil plant is located, "the government has completly controlled that outbreak of terrorist subversion."

The commuique added that "there is complete peace in the region and absolute tranquillity prevails in the rest of the country."

The Interior Ministry communique states that the occupation of the oil field was carried out early yesterday morning by "a small, isolated terrorist group whose members are regarded as well-known misfits within our national reality, apparently financed with funds of doubtful source."

It adds that the funds may have been provided by "five fugitives from justice who were charged with involvement in drug trafficking."

It states that the occupation of the oil field "was designed to create confusion in U.S. political-financial circles" and notes that the "opportune measures adopted by the Government of National Reconstruction" were instrumental in bringing the terrorist outbreak under complete control.

The official communique does not mention the situation of the hostages, who were estimated at 47 by the newspaper EL MUNDO, or whether armed clashes occurred during the actions to bring the terrorist outbreak under control.

Col Gary Prado Salmon, commander of the 8th Military Division headquartered in Santa Cruz, and the prefect of that department located 930 km southeast of here, called for a press conference to announce the smashing of the paramilitary cadres through several simultaneous operations in different neighborhoods in this eastern city.

They added that paramilitary troops from Argentina, Peru, Germany and of other nationalities were captured, and are now under arrest. They stated that these groups were tied to drug trafficking and that they are probably also related to the group which occupied the oil field of Occidental Oil.

Provincial officials displayed the weapons seized from the paramilitary troops, including grenades, M-1 rifles, sawed-off double-barrel shotguns, and olive green uniforms.

They stated that the seized war materiel, including provisions, would be enough to equip a complete battalion.

PRESIDENT ON BETTER RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY020212 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 30 Apr (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza admitted here today that the normalization of relations between the United States and Bolivia depends on certain conditions concerning the struggle against narcotics trafficking "which my government must comply with," he said.

Garcia Meza added that untrue statements by political exiles, such as the leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) Hernan Siles Zuazo, whose accusations of narcotics trafficking, including the chief of state, have contributed to the U.S. delay in recognition. And this, he said, constitutes an unpatriotic attitude.

The president today also gave a short greeting message on Labor Day in which he indicated that the armed forces will assist in the objectives of the wage earners as a sign of the interaction of the Bolivian people.

COMMUNIST LEADER EXPELLED TO SWITZERLAND

PY032041 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 May (TELAM)--Jorge Kolle Cueto, leader of the Bolivian Communist Party, was expelled to Switzerland 4 days ago, Interior Ministry officials have reported. Kolle Cueto, who had clandestinely entered Bolivia during the second half of April, was detained by Interior Ministry security agents at the border with Peru. Since his detention, he had been held at the offices of the Special Security Services (SES). The paperwork for Kolle's travel to Switzerland was done by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

U.S. AMBASSADOR RECEIVES DEATH THREAT FROM M-19

PA291441 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 29 Apr (AFP)--An unidentified Colombian subversive group has threatened to kill U.S. Ambassador Thomas Boyatt if he does not leave the country in 15 days, sources at the U.S. Embassy reported here today.

Boyatt, his wife and 1-year-old son, who have been living in Colombia for the past 4 months, left Colombia for Washington today.

However, the U.S. spokesman said the trip has nothing to do with the terrorist threat. Instead, Boyatt will be making a report to the State Department.

Although the source did not specify which subversive group made the threat, it has been learned that the threat came from the 19 April Movement (M-19).

According to reports, on 23 April, Boyatt received a message dated 8 days earlier in which the guerrilla group demanded that he "leave the country as soon as possible; if he doesn't, his life and that of his family, starting from today, will be in danger from procedures that we are accustomed to carrying out."

The message accused the diplomat of interfering in Colombia's domestic affairs and stated: "(?Let us begin) with some details [word indstinct] your participation in the [word indistinct] of the Colombian Government."

It has also been learned that the M-19 is annoyed because Boyatt, in a press interview, supported the Ecuadorean Government's decision to return 48 M-19 guerrillas to the Colombian authorities.

Those guerrillas were captured in the Ecuadorean town of San Lorenzo in early March after they fled from Colombian soldiers.

Boyatt made the statement to the newspaper EL HERALDO of Barranquilla. He said:

"I think that since Ecuador and Colombia have signed the international treaty against terrorism they have an obligation to turn terrorists over to the government that is seeking them. (?One cannot say) that an assassin, a kidnapper is a political criminal. Such people cannot ask for asylum. They are simply assassins."

Boyatt replaced Diego Asencio, who was held hostage for 61 days by the M-19 at the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota in February 1980.

AVIANCA DENOUNCES CUBA'S BAN ON ITS FLIGHTS

PA250348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (AFP)--Colombian Avianca Airline today charged in this capital that the Cuban Government is preventing its planes from flying over that Caribbean island.

The company reported that seven scheduled flights between Bogota and Miami were forced to change their regular course, which has resulted in an added $560,000 cost in fuel.

A company spokesman noted that the government of Fidel Castro has not yet explained the reasons for this stance, although it is believed to be due to the break of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Colombia broke its diplomatic relations with Cuba after confirming, through the confession of a 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla, that members of that group received military training in Cuba.

PRESIDENT ROLDOS DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PA010057 Guito Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 29 Apr 81

[News conference by President Jaime Roldos at the Presidential Palace--live]

[Excerpts] [Question by unnamed LATIN correspondent] Since you were inaugurated, Ecuador has been a defender of democracy and human rights in the hemisphere and especially the Andean Pact. This was specifically shown in the case of Nicaragua, for instance. I would like to ask you what Ecuador's current position is in the Andean Pact, considering the crisis the pact is experiencing. Part of that crisis is Peru's recent conflict with Ecuador and last year's coup in Bolivia, which were serious blows to the Andean integration process. I would also like to know if Ecuador would be willing to get closer to the other two partners in the pact Venezuela and Colombia.

[Answer] Ecuador believes in integration as this is the only alternative for the underdeveloped countries to get rid of dependence. I have said that principles save a man's dignity and a nation's dignity. That statement is fully confirmed in the case of the integration process. Even the big powers are in the so-called Trilateral [Commission], for instance, in defense, protection or development of their policies. Many examples of that could be cited. The goal has always been for the integration processes of the small, underdeveloped or developing countries, as you may want to call us, to fail. However, nations such as our own are logically interested in genuine integration processes.

In December 1980, the Andean Group was facing a crisis. If you recall the message I read during the Santa Marta meeting, I mentioned the need for a political will to rescue the Andean Pact and allow the critical economic process that was taking place to be overcome because I would say that in the initial stage, the agreements went along more or less well. Later, however, profound differences arose when the commitment entered a real stage of industrialization and interdependence in the metal and mechanical fields, in automobiles or what may be petrochemistry or in [words indistinct].

If we add the political differences that initially arose around the case of Bolivia and in 1981 around the act of aggression against Ecuador to the Andean Group's economic processes, we will see that the Andean Group crisis reached an economic and political climax. In my opinion, that crisis has to be tackled very seriously by all the group members, starting with whether or not we want integration. I think the answer necessarily has to be yes. If the question is whether integration is necessary, the unequivocal reply is that it is. However, the appropriate thing to ask our governments and ourselves is whether or not we want integration because, if as part of an integration process we fashion schemes contrary to integration, we don't want integration no matter how badly we say we want it.

Of course, the issue between Ecuador and Peru will make a dent. It is also a century-old problem. Ecuador has not given up and will never give up the idea of finding a fair solution by peaceful means. Understanding and bearing this in mind, Ecuador is currently analyzing the Andean Group. I have appointed a cabinet-level committee led by the vice president so that by June at the latest we will have an economic and political assessment of Ecuador's and the other nation's involvement in the group. Our involvement is rooted in the need for integration, in Ecuador's belief in integration. But, by the same token, Ecuador should be treated fairly in the process.

[Question by newsman from Channel Four Quito] In our border conflict with Peru, three months have gone by and it seems that Peru has forgotten all about it. Is there any definite stand by our government on this matter ? We do not know if we are going to ask that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol be respected, or if we are going to ask for an outlet to the Amazon River, or any other alternative. When will we take a stand ?

[Answer] The Ecuadorean Government's permanent position, stated on the first day of our administration in the 10 August 1979 address to the nation and which I repeat today, and which we have never strayed from, is to stress our country's inalienable Amazonic rights. This matter is not debatable. I would say that the Peruvian aggression of January of this year is within the framework of Peru's century-old conduct. Ecuador has constantly been stressing the need for a peaceful solution, a just solution. An unfair solution will never be a solution. In February we recalled that the treaty of Tarqui of 1829 [words indistinct] shows that from the very beginning of our republic, since its independence, a conflict existed between Peru and Ecuador. In 1981, Ecuador still maintains its legal position and wants a peaceful solution. We must reach a solution for the good of our country and for the good of Latin American processes. Peru is our neighbor. I would say that is the typical case of neighbors who cannot move away from each other. We are condemned, and by using this word I am not implying anything, condemned to be neighbors. Under those circumstances of being territorial and political neighbors, we must necessarily, because of each country's characteristics, reach a solution. Ecuador has not renounced anything. I have been very clear, as in the talks at Huaquilla, when I stressed our position all over again.

Peru must have the will power not to settle by force or imposition that which, among civilized countries, can be settled by legal and peaceful means.

[Question by newsman from Guayaquil Channel Two] International press dispatches claim that Peru [words indistinct] starting on 28 July, and that it will try to set border markers in the Condor Mountain Range. What will be Eduador's national policy to prevent future aggression?

[Answer] It is impossible to prevent aggression. If one party wants to attack, it will attack, and we were already attacked once again in January of this year. Ecuador, within the same spirit of defending what is ours--we do not want a single inch of territory that is not ours--is always ready to defend its territorial integrity. We have said that ours is a peaceful and law-abiding country. We have responded to the attack to the extent of our ability and far beyond that because of the great spirit of loyalty and efficiency of our armed forces. I believe that reports of renewed aggression are mere speculation. Ecuador, however, has been and is, under this government, ready to defend what is ours, in diplomatic or any other channels.

[Question by representative of Cadena Radial Ecuatoreana of Guayaquil] [Words indistinct] the vice-president of the Republic asked the nation on a radio and television network on 10 February what is our territorial goal, what is our territorial policy. Mr President, what is the answer to those questions?

[Answer] All Ecuadoreans are asking these questions about Ecuadorean policy. Ecuador has internationally proclaimed, clearly and specifically, the nullity of the Rio de Janiero Protocol. Ecuador has historically stressed the needlessness of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Former Ecuadorean President Velasco Ibarra stressed [words indistinct] these are the theses which include Ecuador's maximum and minimum aspirations. This government has inherited the theses which have historically been presented and which satisfy Ecuador's inalienable Amazonic rights. There is national consensus on this matter which we cannot legally renounce. It is legally true that the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is null. Along those lines, Ecuador has historically stressed to Peru the need for a just and peaceful solution. This has been Ecuador's position. We even declared this in a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry to the country on January of this year.

[Question by representative of ARIEL magazine] You have pointed to the difficulties of carrying out the plans of this government and mentioned the internal factors affecting them. We know there are also pressures from abroad. My question is, first, if such pressures [words indistinct] change of administration in the United States and will this cause a change in the government's foreign policy and, second, if the Ecuadorean Government plans to bolster its relations with Bolivia, member nation of the Andean Pact, [words indistinct] we maintain relations at charge d'affaires level, while Peru has [word indistinct] to ambassador?

[Answer] Ecuador has a democratic government and is a sovereign nation. Such a government and nation do not accept pressures of any kind. There is no international pressure of any kind being exerted over the free and sovereign Ecuadorean Government. Ecuador is a country of principles domestically and internationally. The relations we may have with Bolivia, with which we have traditional common bonds, shall be determined according to the criteria of this government concerning its foreign policy.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] It has been announced that your recent visit to the United States was for personal health reasons. It was also learned that you held talks with the OAS secretary general, and if we are not mistaken,with the Reagan administration's assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs and, upon your return from that country, with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. What were the topics discussed with these foreign governments' representatives?

[Answer] When politicians talk, the topic to be discussed is, naturally, politics. Therefore, our meetings with Thomas Enders, Alejandro Orfila, Aristides Royo and Luis Herrera dealt with politics. In our talks with Thomas Enders, the topic was bilateral U.S.-Ecuador policy, Latin American policy and the criteria often brought up by us as to what that policy would be. In Latin America, in order to maintain the good relations between our nations and the United States--and we believe U.S.-Ecuador relations are good--we must review Latin American priorities.

Latin America has basically social problems and such problems must not be solved with police measures; they have to be solved with social measures. We also believe that Latin America has no communist tendencies. Neither, however, does it have totalitarian tendencies of the rightwing or fascist type. The extremes are not part of Latin America's tendencies, or an attitude of our people, or the solution to our problems. We believe that at the present time we are going through a stage in which the extremes are trying to radicalize our peoples and return to a new McCarthyism or to the decade of the 60's, in a positon far removed from the humanistic tendencies of our continent. These were the topics broached with those officials.

During our talk with the OAS secretary general, the topic logically had to be our position within the regional organization. We believe that if we belong to an organization, we must try to give it more life, according to the circumstances. We want to declare that on the part of Secretary of State [as heard] Enders as well as the OAS secretary general, we found complete receptivity to our criteria.

In our meetings with Panamanian President Aristides Royo in Miami, and with Venezuelan President Herrera in Caracas, we discussed Latin American problems and the strengthening of our institutions. We believe that one of the great challenges of our democracy is to try to strengthen ourselves. Often the enemies of democracy are found among us, rather than abroad, if we are not capable of proving that the democratic models are effective. These enemies will try to discredit democracy for its mistakes by playing up the effectiveness of totalitarianism, of dictatorships. And we give the example of our own country, in which 10 years of dictatorship left a negative inheritance.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] [Passage indistinct] referring to a new McCarthyism, what danger is there to Ecuador's democratic stability from the Reagan administration and what you have described as the return to the decade of the 60's?

[Answer] To judge an administration, one must take its actions into account. President Reagan is the expression of the will of the U.S. people, and to those of us who want the first steps to be taken in the constitutional order to avoid falling into a dictatorship, who want the governments to be the product of representative democracy, this is most positive. The important thing will be what that government will do for Latin America. We just told you about our talk with the assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, and about our position as to what that policy should be for our continent. We believe that positions of force are not appropriate in Latin America. We want to be friends to all nations, but to be friends means to be respected. Friendship does not mean dependence, and respect does not mean having a boss of any kind. Our Ecuadorean policy has been clearly defined.

We wish to point out that there is a tendency in Latin America's extreme right circles to brand as leftist extremism any movement demanding just social reforms, just as there is a tendency among the left extremists to try to destabilize the nations or lead them to anarchic situations to create deep contradictions. We feel that pragmatically speaking, both are doomed to failure because the history of America has in modern times shown that the rightist dictatorships usually end up imposing [as heard] themselves. We are defending democratic stability.

We believe U.S. foreign policy must be founded not only on unilateral terms, but considering USSR foreign policy. The competition between the two superpowers places the rest of the world, particularly the developing nations, in a very difficult situation. That is why we mention the importance of the integration processes, of the strengthening of the Third World nations, in the face of the interests of the two superpowers. The policy of one superpower must be considered in relation to the other superpower's policy. But we cannot justify or accept any attempt from either one against the independence, sovereignty and free determination of the peoples and our right to choose our own path. We believe Latin America wants an eminently democratic social change.

COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PA030456 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0059 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Quito, 2 May (EFE)--The visit to this country by a government delegation from Equatorial Guinea concluded today with the signing of a cooperation agreement between Equatorial Guinea and Ecuador.

In a statement to EFE shortly before leaving Quito, Florencio Maye Ela, head of the delegation and vice president of his country, described his visit to Ecuador as "fruitful" and "positive."

Maye Ela arrived in this capital last Wednesday as part of a tour to several Latin American countries. The tour of the representatives of the only African Spanish-speaking country began in Argentina, Chile and Peru and after visiting Ecuador, they will go to Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Cuba.

During his stay in Quito, Maye Ela, who is also external affairs minister of his country, held talks with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and Vice President Osvaldo Hurtado, who is director of the National Development Council. He also met with Foreign Affairs Minister Alfonso Barrera and took part, together with the other members of his delegation, in a wide-ranging working session at the Foreign Ministry offices.

The African delegation also made a long visit to the National Institute of Agriculture-Livestock Research (INIAP). At the INIAP installations, Maye Ela observed the tests conducted to improve product yields, which are carried out in both Ecuador and Equatorial Guinea due to similar weather conditions.

Summing up his visit to Ecuador, the vice president of Equatorial Guinea told EFE that it has served to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The fruit of the talks held with the Ecuadorean authorities, he said, is the pledge of cooperation signed today at the end of the visit to Ecuador. The document states, among other things, the will of Ecuador to cooperate by sending technicians to Equatorial Guinea and training students to be sent by that country.

Maye Ela viewed as positive the overall outcome of the first leg of his Latin American tour, noting that in Argentina, Chile and Peru, as well as in Ecuador, his delegation found the interest and best disposition for cooperation on the part of the respective governments. He alluded thus to the acquisition of a line of credit and commitments for exchanges and technical assistance.

Florencio Maye Ela and the members of his entourage were seen off at Quito airport by Ecuadorean Deputy Minister Mario Aleman, Spanish Ambassador to Ecuador Antonio de Oyarzabal and other dignitaries.

COSTA RICA

OIJ HAS SOLID EVIDENCE ON TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

PA011528 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ) this afternoon released more evidence on the People's Vanguard organization, four of whose members have been arrested.

In a safehouse where the members of the extremist organization live and hold their meetings OIJ agents found a torn page containing a communique in which they would claim credit for a third terrorist act, which consisted of blowing up the statue of President Kennedy in San Pedro Square in Montes de Oca.

That terrorist act could not be carried out because the OIJ agents were after them. The communique they were going to release says the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Commando is composed only of Costa Ricans. They expressed their annoyance because they were not given credit for the first two terrorist acts, which were attributed to foreigners.

The Carlos Aguero Echeverria Commando is a well-organized group. Members of a given cell do not know other members.

OIJ agents said that in order to get into the safehouse in San Pedro de Montes de Oca it was necessary to know a series of signals involving bamboo (?screens) and a red light bulb.

The day Mario Guillen Garcia, Javier Sanchez Valverde, Freddy Rivera Lizano and Miguel Regueira Edelman were arrested probably they were not going to place any bombs because their objective was to kill. This has not been confirmed because they have not confessed to it, and the police have not been able to corroborate it, but it is based on the fact that they carried arms and not explosives. The probable victims could have been the U.S. marines, but a police patrol showed up in time to thwart their plans and after a brief shootout they surrendered.

At the time of their capture one of them said, "Remember the orders," and they did not say a word until they were at OIJ headquarters.

OIJ agents said today that according to the four extremists new terrorist acts could take place at any moment. The extremists talked about placing explosive chargers in public and private institutions, OIJ agents added. Thanks to the efficient job done by the OIJ which has obtained valuable information and thanks to the arrest of the four extremists, some progress has been made in the investigations.

Arrestees Transferred

PA301504 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The period of solitary confinement for the four captured terrorists concluded today and they were turned over to the judicial police. From now on each will be in a separate jail and they will be allowed visits from their relatives and lawyers.

The files of Freddy Rivera Lizano, Javier Sanchez Valverde, Mario Guillen Gardia and Miguel Regueira Edelman have been turned over to the second arraignment court.

Possession of forbidden weapons, attempt to commit homicide, damage to public and private property and contempt of authority are the crimes attributed to the four detained men.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTES NEW PETROLEUM PRICES

PA022126 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The new prices decreed by the government, as we previously reported, went into effect at midnight last night. The Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] notified gas station owners, and RECOPE inspectors changed the figures at the gas stations last night. From now on the prices per liter are: gasoline 11.50 colones, gasohol 11.20 colones, diesel 6.90 colones and kerosene 8.00 colones.

EL SALVADOR

REACTION MIXED ON U.S. CONGRESS AID CONDITIONS

PA012233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1837 GMT 1 May 81

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today that "relations between the United States and El Salvador are worrisome, but I hope they will soon be good."

In turn, industrial sectors and social organizations have stated varying views on the course that relations between the two countries will take after American Maryknoll Father Roy Bourgeois disappeared in San Salvador last Sunday.

Just 3 days after the disappearance of Bourgeois, who belongs to the same religious order as two of the nuns killed in El Salvador last December, a U.S. House committee set six essential conditions in order for El Salvador to receive economic and military assistance.

A spokesman for the National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP) told ACAN-EFE that "I don't think the government will have trouble properly meeting the conditions set by the United States."

"If necessary, we would provide proof that these conditions are being met so that the United States will continue to provide assistance to the Salvadoran Government," ANEP reported.

"Furthermore, I don't think that the United States is going to ask the governing revolutionary junta to carry out a 'socialist' economic and social reforms that the country needs; rather, I think they will want private enterprises to be allowed to produce wealth in the country," the businessman noted.

Despite private business' optimism, the archbishopric's legal assistance office stated that "the governing junta cannot meet any of the six conditions imposed by the U.S. Congress."

"The murder of four nuns and the disappearance of a priest and two reporters are evidence that human rights are not upheld in El Salvador, and U.S. economic and military assistance has helped increase the climate of violence in El Salvador," the spokesman for the legal assistance office reported.

"Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, has said there are two parallel governments; the governing junta and the armed forces, which is operating with total freedom and impunity throughout El Salvador," the social body's representative concluded saying.

The Human Rights Committee of El Salvador, which due to persecution is practically working underground, in one of its latest communiques demanded that "despite the indiscriminate slaughtering of youths, we ask democratic governments to pressure the Salvadoran Government to curb the (?violation) of human rights in our country."

MARYKNOLL BROTHERS SAY BODY FOUND NOT U.S. PRIEST

PA022028 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 May 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Maryknoll brothers who went yesterday to the Isidoro Menendez Court have flatly denied that a body with disfigured face in the morgue could be that of Father Roy Bourgeois, who mysteriously disappeared on Sunday.

Because of certain physical characteristics, it was believed at first that the body of a white strong man, found at the end of 71 North Avenue, Estalon neighborhood (San Salvador) could be that of the priest. The body was dressed in a long-sleeve shirt with blue squares, brown pants and brown shoes having soles reading U.S.A. but without a trademark. However, after receiving details from the United States, it is now certain that the body is not that of the priest.

It was first reported that the missing priest came to El Salvador as a translator for CBS of Chicago. He was staying at the Camino Real Hotel. He has not been seen since the morning of Sunday, 26 April, when someone saw him going to buy "medicine." The Salvadoran authorities, as well as U.S. Embassy officials (in El Salvador), have been searching for him ever since.

MORALES EHRLICH COMMENTS ON SALVADORAN AFFAIRS

PA031343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The news agencies misinform the world about what is really taking place in El Salvador. In our country there is peace throughout the territory, and if anyone is killed, it is in the effort to maintain the peace that we Salvadorans are enjoying, said Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran junta and president of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador.

There will be elections in the first months of 1982 and in June of that same year, the president-elect will receive the constitutional power delegated to him by the people. These statements were made by Morales Ehrlich during a news conference held this afternoon by representatives of the Central American Christian Democratic party, as a show of solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

We have produced a surplus that can be exported to Central America. It is the media that distorts the truth of what is happening in El Salvador. Factories are operating at maximum levels and the people support the current president, Morales Ehrlich said.

[Begin recording] We are holding a dialogue with all the different labor, peasant, religious, private business, professional and other sectors. In other words, inside the country, the thinking is different [words indistinct] in no country of the world without knowing the Salvadoran experience. Everyone wants to give an opinion about El Salvador. Everyone makes observations and suggests solutions. However, the solution is being applied.

I am going to ask you something: How is it that El Salvador is the only Central American country that does not need to import grain? Can this be if 23 percent of the country is in the hands of guerrillas, if our affairs are paralyzed and we can neither sow nor work? Why then is it that we have increased our sugar crop this year from 3.8 million quintals to 4.1 quintals? It could not be that things are going badly. [Words indistinct] of corn, according to statistics of the secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, SIECA, is 1.3 million quintals. Fortunately, El Salvador had a corn (?crop) of 1.25 million quintals and we can sell to the rest of Central America and we are making contacts to do so. Could it be our country, in ruins, which [words indistinct] at times influenced by the reports which do not reflect the truth about the Salvadoran people.

We are involved in a truly revolutionary process, which had an agro-exporting oligarchic society, that had the land, banks and foreign trade and human resources under its control. What have we done? We have taken away the land, the banks and foreign trade and placed them at the service of the human resources. This involves a radical and profound revolutionary change. By taking power from that economically and politically powerful group and giving it to the people, one is providing an option that is truly different and unique in Latin America. An option of this kind transfers economic, social and political power to the people, to the real people, and gives all our best land to the peasants, not to a director or to a government representative, but to the people, either in cooperatives, or community enterprises. In this manner we exploit the land and increase our production rates. I can assure you that this is not because the peasants are against the government, but on the contrary, because they are supporting the government process. Moreover, if we are entering an electoral process, a process to which the people are committed despite violent forces that oppose it, it is because we all have to do something to bring about peace in the country, on the bases that already exist. [end recording]

That was Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, president of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party, at a news conference this afternoon at the Costa Rica Hotel.

Let's listen to Morales Ehrlich commenting on the problem of armed revolution. He said it is disadvantageous to El Salvador, because of the number of dead that results. Morales Ehrilch said the following during the news conference at 1800 today:

[Begin recording] What is happening in the interior of the country is another matter. Another matter are the forces that wish to prevent this process from taking place. Let's speak clearly. It does not suit the Marxist forces at all for there to be an option that is better than socialist-type revolutions. We have the means for popular participation that are superior to any socialist means, and they do not like this. They are also not going to be too happy, in view of the essentially capitalistic thinking that prevails in our countries, to have a concentration of power in the hands of the people. [Words indistinct] a special dimension, and man organized into communities and for him to be the director of (?his destiny). This is a part of the problem that exists in El Salvador, the fact that this revolutionary process is beginning. It is not so much the problems that we face. This is what is happening. The pact between the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party was made to form this government and to avoid a civil war that threatened to take at least 300,000 lives, but when one starts a revolutionary process, no matter how one wants to avoid violence, it is not possible because there are forces which do not accept the process. It is not the people, but antagonistic political forces that generate violence. [end recording]

FDR'S GUILLERMO UNGO URGES INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION

LD040759 Brussels LE SOIR in French 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Jean-Paul Marthoz interview with Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front leader Guillermo Ungo; date and place not specified]

[Text] "Would we agree to negotiate with Napoleon Duarte?" An ironical Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], retorts: "And you, would you have agreed to negotiate with Petain after World War II? Duarte was a hero but has become a traitor."

In 1972 Mr Ungo, a short, discreetly elegant man, was Napoleon Duarte's running mate in a moderate left coalition which opposed the candidate of the oligarchy. He was a member of the first junta formed after the 15 October 1979 coup, and since the beginning of the year he has led the FDR, which includes moderate political organizations, Marxist-oriented people's organizations and guerrilla movements.

Mr Ungo, who founded the Social Democratic National Revolutionary Movement, has often been accused by his adversaries of merely being the extreme left's acceptable face. "All the activists of the National Revolutionary Movement could be accommodated in one Volkswagen motorcar," an El Salvador minister told us quite recently. And yet, according to many observers, Mr Ungo has considerably increased his prestige within the FDR and prospects for mediation are bound to increase his power in the face of Marxist forces.

"We have always been in favor of negotiations," Mr Ungo told us, "but we are not naive. It is a question of seeking a democratic solution, not just any solution.

"So far, the military-Democratic Christian junta has clearly shown that it is opposed to dialogue. The army's fascist section wants a peace of 100,000 dead and elections held in a graveyard and it wants to rule over ruins. The U.S. extreme right also opposes any negotiated solution because its aim is to achieve pacification over piles of dead bodies through an increase in military aid. A democratic solution can be found only by people favorable to democracy."

"The FDR," Mr Ungo continued, "is ready to engage in discussions with the military and with democratic business circles."

Conditions for Mediation

But since the government is dominated by the extreme right, what significance can be attached to an offer of mediation, especially in view of the fact that the Salvadoran Army asserts that the FDR is trying to gain time in order to improve its military position? "An army supported by the United States has been unable to defeat the guerrillas. Our struggle continues in the political and military spheres but we want to clearly demonstrate our desire to find a political solution which would reduce the cost of the conflict in human terms."

The FDR chairman believes that the United States and the International Christian Democratic movement must assume their responsibilities in this context. "The United States will have to choose between a political solution and military escalation. The current American policy is not free of contradictions, Mr Ungo explained. The ideological sectors which are determined to consider everything from the East-West conflict angle have suffered some setbacks and, despite the right's predominance in Congress, certain bills make further military aid dependent on a search for a political solution."

Neither does Mr Ungo rule out contacts with the junta, with the exception of its fascist elements, even though as recently as the beginning of the year he requested negotiations with the "owner of the circus" (that is, the United States), not with the "clowns" (the junta). "However, these contacts with the junta cannot serve as a substitute for international mediation."

The conditions put forward by the left include "the release of imprisoned trade unionists, the lifting of the state of siege and martial law, the opening of means of transportation and the demilitarization of the national university."

"The Christian Democrats will have to show that they are not merely civilian front men for a militarist regime," Mr Ungo concluded, "and the world Christian Democratic Union will have to make a clear choice. Will it continue to support a regime which protects the interests of the oligarchy and the army's fascist sectors."

MARTIAL LAW, STATE OF SIEGE CONTINUE IN EFFECT

PA022358 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 May 81 p 3

[Text] The suspension of guarantees, the state of siege and martial law are being maintained for the present, official sources said yesterday.

Rumors circulated yesterday, and we even received some telephone calls asking us if the martial law or curfew had been imposed again from 1900 to 0500.

"So far, there is no official decree changing the curfew hours from 2200 to 0500 on the following day," our sources said. They also added that the conditions that led to the imposition of martial law still persist. Therefore, we cannot talk of suspending it though it will not be extended.

ARMY VIGILANT TO FORESTALL MAY DAY VIOLENCE

Four Bombs Explode

PA012340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2036 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces are maintaining strict vigilance in various parts of the capital and neighboring towns "in order to preserve order and civic guarantees during the celebration of International Labor Day," according to official sources.

The sources added that army troops and members of the security forces are on special duty to forestall all acts of violence.

Nevertheless, four bombs exploded in different parts of the capital within a 12-hour period to mark the beginning of Labor Day celebrations. The bombs exploded in a supermarket, a pharmacy, a private residence and at an electrical tower.

May Day Relatively Calm

PA022237 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 May p 5

[Excerpts] International Labor Day transpired without incident and in relative calm in San Salvador and the rest of the national territory, military sources reported.

Although some sectors had spread rumors that starting Thursday afternoon there would be an increase of sabotage in stores and government offices, the day passed without incident.

Soldiers of the various brigades were deployed along the main thoroughfares in San Salvador, and the various sectors were constantly patrolled.

A similar vigilance was maintained in neighboring cities such as Santa Tecla, Mejicanos, Soyapango, San Marcos and others. According to reports, the main cities in the provinces, such as Santa Ana, San Miguel, Sonsonate and even San Vicente and Morazan were calm. In these last two cities, the situation has been critical in recent weeks because it has been reported that there are still guerrilla camps nearby.

The highways were patrolled by light tanks and troops as well as by soldiers and security agents in medium-sized vehicles.

All this vigilance was in adherence to a statement by the armed forces, which said it was determined to enforce respect for the laws of the republic throughout the national territory.

FMLN PRESS BULLETIN HAILS 1 MAY CELEBRATION

PA011716 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 May 81

[1 May press bulletin by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front]

[Text] Greetings from the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] to the working class, peasants and the hardworking people on the occasion of 1 May!

On the occasion of International Labor Day, the FMLN General Command sends militant and revolutionary greetings to the large contingents of workers in our country who are writing the most glorious pages of our history. To Salvadoran workers, 1 May has real meaning and significance because they are the ones who through their bloodshed, efforts and unchecked heroism are waging the definitive battles which will lead the entire Salvadoran people to gain power.

The working class and the peasants of El Salvador, along with other segments of the population--teachers, students, professionals, technicians, employees--have been fighting the fascist dictatorship to the extent that they have brought it to its most critical point, plunging it into enormous contradictions, unmasking it and marring its prestige. But above all it has been seriously destroyed by the political and military blows dealt by the people's forces.

The past 50 years in El Salvador have been marked by a steady rise in the people's combativeness, and the working class and peasants have joined the revolutionary ranks with greater determination and greater selflessness. Now our people have their own armed forces, their own government plan, and the respect, admiration and support of peoples and governments all over the world.

On the contrary, the genocidal junta is staying in power only through Yankee imperialism's brazen support. Thousands of dollars in weapons, materiel and the sending of advisers in extermination tactics today enable the genocidal junta to stay and bring suffering and death of thousands of men and women, children and elderly people. But nothing can stop the people's advance any longer.

Extermination, torture, kidnappings, unjustified layoffs, the very high cost of living and difficult working conditions have not been able and will never be able to subject our people. On the contrary, all this has confirmed the need to overthrow and destroy their oppressors and establish their own government, the revolutionary democratic government.

On this 1 May which finds us with upraised weapons fighting for power, the FMLN General Command reiterates to the working class, the peasants and all the Salvadoran people its firm determination to pursue the struggle until a victory has been scored that will ensure the happiness of the large mass of the exploited and oppressed. At the same time, it makes a fervent appeal to redouble our combative and selfless efforts so as to end suffering in our homeland once and for all.

Here is our revolutionary greeting on this International Labor Day to Salvadoran workers fighting in factories, farms and offices, on the battlefront and in the trenches. Our heroic people are not alone. Workers of the whole world stand beside them. Their generous solidarity has once again shown the invincibility of the people, their beautiful brotherhood beyond borders and the clear conviction that the destiny of the people is to be free regardless of the force opposing them.

Viva International Labor Day! Viva proletarian internationalism! United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!
[Signed] FMLN General Command

PRESIDENT DENIES GUERRILLAS CONTROL TOWNSHIPS

PA030252 Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 2 May (AFP)--Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, emphatically denied today that the guerrilla groups are occupying the townships of Villa el Rosario in Morazan Department and Nuevo Eden de San Juan in San Miguel Department in the northern part of the country, as the guerrilla war bulletins have reported.

Duarte affirmed that the insurgents "are staging actions for external consumption: They raise flags and tell the world that they control these towns."

The president added that when the troops arrive in these townships, the guerrillas are evicted and flee toward the mountains or take refuge in Honduran territory, where they mingle with the refugees who are sheltered there by the international aid organizations.

He explained that townships such as Villa el Rosario and Nuevo Eden de San Juan are very small and have no military posts, which makes it easy for the rebels to enter them and "stage their big international show, as if it involved the occupation of a large city."

Also, Duarte noted that thus far, the Salvadoran Army has had no large-scale clash with the guerrillas. The military actions, he said, have been limited to repelling the constant harassment of the subversives, especially in the northern part of the country, with which the guerrillas "seek to portray the image abroad that a serious state of war exists in this country."

Meanwhile, the general situation was calm this morning in the Salvadoran capital, where intense military patrolling continued nonetheless.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

FPL Claims Responsibility

PA010422 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1916 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today claimed responsibility for the deaths of nine civilian patrol members, the destruction of the communications office and the garrison and the occupation of the village of Nuevo Eden de San Juan, east of San Salvador.

The FPL leftists issued a communique pointing out that they carried out the action early on 27 April and that approximately 50 FPL members participated in the attack. They also reported that a clash between the FPL and the patrol members took place when they arrived in the village and, as a result, two members of the FPL were killed. The same leftist organization also claimed responsibility for the murder of the chairman of the national lottery, Carlos Hidalgo, which took place yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Armed Forces said today that the army controls all areas of Salvadoran territory.

Guerrilla Leader Killed

PA011844 Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Apr (AFP)--An alleged member of the general command of the Popular Liberation Forces, armed branch of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, identified as Tomas Roberto Garcia, whose nom de guerre was Feliciano, was killed today along with his mother and a brother during a clash with the armed forces, the army announced here.

Feliciano was reportedly meeting with other commanders of his organization when a military patrol caught him by surprise this morning in his house in Mejicanos, 4 km north of San Salvador. According to the army, the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the details of future activities [words indistinct] such as "kidnappings, holdups and other subversive activities."

According to the armed forces spokesmen, no one was captured since the other participants at the meeting managed to escape.

Meanwhile the Armed Forces' Press Office today released an official communique on the clash in which the interpreter for a U.S. newsman was killed and the newsman and a photographer were injured.

The armed clash occurred last night in Soyapango, north of the capital, and when some 10 newsmen arrived to cover the news, a spray of bullets hit the three members of the press before their identities could be established.

The official communique deplores the incident involving the press personnel, reiterating that the armed forces "will not permit the presence of nonmilitary personnel in action because of the risk and consequences involved" and exhorting newsmen "not to risk their lives."

The communique adds that following the confrontation the bodies of three unidentified alleged guerrillas were found at the site in addition to a 12-gauge shotgun and two FAL rifles.

Villa el Rosario Contested

PA011401 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 30 Apr (AFP)--For the first time in the Salvadoran war, the guerrillas for the past week have been fighting conventional battles against the army in the zone of Villa el Rosario, it was learned from a guerrilla bulletin today published by the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA.

The rebels, who claim to have control of this town in the north of Morazan Department, near the border with Honduras, are beginning to combine frontal attacks with movements of [word indistinct] of guerrilla warfare, the bulletin says.

The guerrillas said the "people of Villa el Rosario have appointed a democratic revolutionary municipal committee in charge of organizing the civilian population."

This committee, the rebels added, will be in charge of supplies, health and of the security of the people of Villa el Rosario. They already have organized a dining center for the elderly.

In the meantime, the rebels added, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) militias are conducting military engineering work, such as building air raid shelters for women, children and the elderly [words indistinct].

According to the guerrilla bulletin, "a large number of persons [words indistinct] are doing observation and patrol duties in case of a possible attack."

The FMLN also reported that exactly 8 days ago "an army offensive was repelled when it tried to recover Villa el Rosario," a town the guerrillas claim to have had under control since 16 April.

FAL Documents Confiscated

PA012251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--Three persons were killed in a skirmish in northern San Salvador, where the army confiscated documents belonging to the leftist Armed Forces of Liberation [FAL].

Military sources reported today that the documents included plans for sabotage and attacks on garrisons and a list of civilian and military officers who were to be executed.

The FAL is the armed branch of the Communist Party of El Salvador, which is a member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The guerrilla documents were discovered in the course of a clash between military personnel and leftists, which occurred when the latter attempted to prevent the army troops from entering the area. According to official reports, Roberto Garcia Varga, 22, a university student and FAL commander, was killed during the confrontation.

Havana Reports Actions

PA032024 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] A guerrilla command unit of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] ambushed a paramilitary patrol in the city of Suchitoto, inflicting eight casualties on it, while several FMLN squads attacked the National Guard headquarters in Arcatao and Cacaoptera.

It has also been learned that the guerrillas blew up five bridges in Chalatenango Department and harassed the brigades trying to repair them.

Meanwhile, the guerrilla station Radio Venceremos announced that the Salvadoran regime's artillery and air force have been bombing Villa el Rosario, a community occupied by the revolutionary forces about 10 days ago, which the more than 300 special troop soldiers stationed in San Francisco Gotera, capital of Morazan Department, have been unable to retake.

In the past few hours, the military-Christian Democratic regime's security bodies cut off the heads of five persons in San Juan Loma Alta Canton, and military patrols killed five youths in Santa Ana City.

SMALLPOX, MEASLES KILL 500 REFUGEES IN BERLIN

PA022248 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 May 81 pp 2, 18

[Excerpts] Some 500 persons, mostly children, have died of smallpox and measles in the Berlin refugee camps in Usulutan Department, reports from that city say.

Over 1,500 peasants left the San Juan, Loma Alta and Mechotique Cantons this week, increasing the number of refugees to 11,500 persons.

According to reports, the local health center has only two doctors in social service who cannot attend to the hundreds of patients who come daily out of the total of 11,500 refugees. There is a predominance of cases of measles and smallpox, which have caused some 500 deaths, including those of some elderly persons.

This situation has created panic among the refugees, who see the epidemics spreading among the children.

This week, Mayor Jose Freddy Ortillo Bonilla will call on the people to create a local emergency committee and take appropriate measures. Berlin has over 40,000 inhabitants.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REBUT CASTRO ACCUSATIONS

PA012312 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] A UPI cable reports that Cuban President Fidel Castro said in Havana that the United States is giving arms to the "repressive Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala."

Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and Carlos Toledo Vielman, presidential public relations secretary, have rebutted Fidel Castro's statement.

Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez said that "Castro Ruz has been at the head of the Cuban Government for so long that undoubtedly his statements now are the result of decadence, exhaustion and hysteria." He added that the Government of Guatemala has been noted for its eminently democratic regime with total freedom for the people, which has contributed to an effective national development.

President Lucas Garcia, he stressed, respects the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and would like this same respect for Guatemala.

Newsman Toledo Vielman, the government's spokesman, said that what Fidel said in Havana turns out to be exactly the opposite. It has been proved, he said, that it is Fidel Castro himself who has been helping genocidal governments so that they may, in turn, attack the sovereignty of democratic countries like Guatemala.

He stressed that on various occasions President Lucas Garcia has said that Guatemala has the support not only of the United States, but that of other friendly countries, in technological and other fields, which is necessary for the development of the nation.

Guatemala, he emphasized, has its own resources and the necessary means to solve its own problems. We will never allow the governments of other countries to tell us how to solve them.

HONDURAS

POLITICAL, MILITARY LEADERS DISMISS COUP RUMORS

PA011422 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Political leaders and a senior military officer reacted with disbelief today to a report from Mexico to the effect that the Latin American Solidarity Committee had revealed a conspiracy to overthrow Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

Col Roberto Martinez Avila, commander of the 4th Infantry Batallion, said, "All this information is absolutely false. The armed forces are very united and fully support their leader, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia."

In addition to being president of the republic, Paz Garcia is chief of the armed forces and chairman of the Superior Council of the armed forces, an association that has great influence in all social and political affairs in this country. The Latin American Solidarity Committee stated that "twelve rightist colonels are attempting to take power in Honduras in order to invade Nicaragua."

"No such thing exists," Colonel Martinez said. "Our army has a high sense of discipline and is committed soley to the preservation of peace and defense of national sovereignty."

Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus, candidate for the presidency for the Conservative National Party, said: "The report is not true." "I know nothing about a meeting of military officers to stage a coup. What I do know is that the armed forces want to guarantee free and honest elections to the Honduran citizens," Zuniga Agustinus emphasized.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR SUPPORTS POSSIBLE SUMMIT

PA011917 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan ambassador [name not given] arrived in Honduras yesterday. He was interviewed by the nation's leading news network.

[Begin recording] [Question] Will be there a summit meeting between Nicaragua and Honduras?

[Answer] I say this and I repeat that I back my government's idea to hold a high-level meeting as soon as possible between the leaders of the Superior Council of the armed forces and their Nicaraguan counterparts and the general, his excellency the president, General Paz Garcia and the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This is equivalent, to put it in the clearest terms, to a meeting to remove all misunderstandings and to avoid suspicions that alter the traditional relations of peace and friendship which our two governments and peoples have maintained.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, we are concerned about learning, because of course it is also the concern of Nicaragua, and especially of the authorities, about the case of the former Somozist guardsmen who are believed at this moment to be counterrevolutionaries and who are said to be in Honduras. Will this issue be discussed? Or is this a problem, the impasse in the present relations between the two nations?

[Answer] Probably this may be one of the issues. Probably. We have enough proof that shows the existence of camps, activities of persons whose names we have. As Nicaraguan ambassador, I exhort these Nicaraguans to drop these intentions, to become convinced that it is not through warlike adventures or through provocations that the problems of Nicaragua are going to be solved. Sooner or later Nicaragua will need the help of all of its children, of all those who were born in Nicaragua, on the land. Somebody has already said that land is the real umbilical cord of man. Therefore, man will return to his country. And why embark on activities that are not going to lead to anything constructive?

I do not say this as an ambassador; I speak now as a Nicaraguan citizen. It is not going to lead to anything. I come from there. I have been there. I see that there are problems. But who does not have problems? We all do, particularly and generally. But very definitely, there is support and the backing of public opinion; very definitely it exists. That is, there is some dislike. There has to be; there will always be in any society. But they have no basis and no possibility.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO TO ARRIVE 5 MAY

PA011802 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto will arrive in Honduras Tuesday, the Honduran Foreign Ministry announced today. Father d'Escoto will meet here with Acting Foreign Minister Angel Fortin Midence, since Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra is currently touring the Middle East.

The agenda for the meeting has not been disclosed, but it is believed here that the two officials will discuss the constant armed clashes between Nicaraguan and Honduran soldiers at the border. The foreign ministers might also discuss the import taxes levied by their governments, which led to the temporary closing of their respective customs houses.

This will be Father d'Escoto's third visit to Tegucigalpa to resolve similar difficulties.

10,000 WORKERS MARCH ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

PA020346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1933 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)--Some 10,000 workers met this morning in Tegucigalpa to march on the 1 May "International Workers Day."

Members of over 70 labor unions of all kinds marched carrying placards, banners and wearing shirts and caps with slogans and symbols. Only the traffic police guarded the streets today to prevent the circulation of vehicles along the streets used by the marching workers.

Several leaders spoke at an improvised podium, made a series of demands from the government and the private sector and reviewed the achievements of the country's organized labor movement. The speakers also protested the so-called "democratization" process and the presidential elections to be held in November to return power to civilians after eight years of military governments.

Representatives of various student fronts from universities and high schools accompanied the workers in their demonstration.

During the march, which began at about 0900, members of the various unions distributed leaflets to the many persons who came to see the march. One of these leaflets, signed by the Honduran Communist Marxist-Leninist Party, seems to summarize all the Honduran workers' demands.

The communists demand "a halt to repression and respect for public freedoms, democratization of the institutionalization process and a definite halt to the extreme right groups' efforts to stage a coup d'etat." They also asked for "Honduran neutrality toward the Nicaraguan revolution and the Salvadoran rebellion, as well as control of inflation and salary increases for workers."

"We demand the distribution of land demanded by peasants and the beginning of a real agrarian reform," the communists say. They say: "We must recover municipal land for the building of housing for poorer sectors and allocate 6 percent of the national budget for the university."

They also request "the rational distribution of the national budget, the allocation of more funds for education, health and housing and for Honduras' independent development."

The activities of the 1 May celebration in Honduras were broadcast by radio to the entire country and unfolded in complete order.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS HONDURAN PROTESTS

PA011806 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Managua, 30 Apr (AFP)--Nicaragua today rejected a protest note from the Honduran Government as inaccurate and warned that this country is determined to defend its territorial integrity as demanded by the [words indistinct].

However, despite the harsh language exchanged by the two governments over the past few hours, Nicaraguan official speaking on television today, reported that efforts are progressing to hold a top-level dialogue to prevent this conflict from getting out of control. The station pointed out that Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, and Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia had made the first telephone contact and said that they agreed to meet to solve the conflict caused by a series of armed incidents occurring [word indistinct].

For his part, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto sent the third note to Honduras in 24 hours today rejecting the Honduran protests in the wake of the border incidents and reaffirming Nicaragua's decision to defend its territory. The note maintained that the Honduran Government "has not been correctly informed about the way the recent border incidents occurred."

At no time, D'Escoto affirmed, has Nicaragua attacked Honduran positions. D'Escoto noted that: "On the contrary, as the Government of Honduras knows, Nicaragua is being and has been offended for a long time because ever since January 1980 our country has been suffering many organized aggressions organized in Honduran territory."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also referred to the concerns expressed in the Honduran note "for the intentions that Nicaragua may have toward Honduras."

"Our intentions," D'Escoto commented, "are to have an efffective tranquillity along the common border, maintaing the principles of nonintervention and the sovereign equality of the two countries." He warned, however, that Honduras "must recall that Nicaragua has faced many aggressions throughout its history and has known how to defend its inalienable rights for liberty and self-determination at all times."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry maintained that "calm can only be achieved along the border when the Honduran Government decides to put an end to the overt and covert activities of the armed Somozist gangs against Nicaragua as well as the cooperation and complicity of sectors of the Honduran Armed Forces."

D'Escoto concluded by asking the Honduran Government to disband all the armed Somozist groups and gangs in its territory and to punish the members of its armed forces who are helping them, "thus complying with the international commitments which Honduras has."

OFFICIALS ADDRESS PEOPLE AT 1 MAY CELEBRATIONS

CNS Leader Jimenez

PA011647 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1509 GMT 1 May 81

[Speech by Lucio Jimenez, representative of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CNS], at Labor Day rally in Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza of the Revolution in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Companero members of the National Reconstruction Government junta: We Nicaraguan workers make a fraternal demand to our National Reconstruction Government to always maintain in the nonaligned movement its anti-imperialist position in defense of the self-determination of peoples, against racism, apartheid, Zionism and all forms of discrimination and oppression and for the principle of internationalist solidarity with the peoples and governments that struggle for their complete liberation, and to demand, as it has done so far, respect for our sovereignty and our self-determination. [applause]

We demand maximum efforts by the government to deepen its economic, political and cultural relations with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries [applause] and the democratic peoples and governments that respect us and recognize our right to be free and independent.

The principle of proletarian internationalism and the internationalist solidarity of the peoples were confirmed by the world support of our liberation cause and our revolution. This has been expressed once again on 22 April, the 111th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov Lenin. The Soviet people, government and party donated 20,000 tons of wheat to us as a reply to our demand for bread with dignity and as a slap to Yankee imperialism, which tried to blackmail us and bring us to our knees with its miserable refusal to give wheat to our people. [applause]

We hope the people of Farabundo Marti and of Guatemala will liberate themselves from imperialist oppression and the reactionary dictatorships that are killing them. Let us maintain and defend our revolution, which is an example of class pride and dignity. This is the best expression of solidarity with the peoples of Central America who are still oppressed and who are struggling to achieve what we already achieved: freedom, sovereignty, and independence which will lead to the construction of a new fatherland.

We demand that Yankee imperialism get its criminal hands out of Central America, particularly El Salvador and Guatemala. We demand that it respect the desire for liberation of those heroic peoples. [applause]

Companero union leaders, in order to maintain and strengthen the revolution, the basic task we have before us is to reactivate the economy and the enterprises, fulfill the production goals established in the 1981 plan of economic austerity and efficiency and carry out our revolutionary changes.

Junta's Cordova Rivas

PA011948 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1557 GMT 1 May 81

[Speech by Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas at 1 May rally in Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza of the Revolution in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Today, 1 May, is celebrated in all countries of the world where there is no fascism and militarism, where there is unity between peasants and workers. It is an internationalist day in which the workers and peasants along with the progressive forces unite with the workers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Germany, Italy and the United States. [applause] Only with the unity of all the workers and peasants of the world, with the unity of all the people can we have international solidarity to defend our country and revolution.

These workers' rallies throughout the world, which constitute a chain of courage and strength, are characteristically anti-imperialists. This is the expression of the people fighting for their sovereignty. It is the expression of the people who want to belong to the nonaligned countries. It is the people's desire to find their own destiny, history and identity as a free and sovereign people.

No one will again subjugate us if we remain united. No one will be able to again impose their will or conditions on us even if they cut off the international credits and technical advice and even if they take away our daily bread. If there are 100,000 people at this rally today, at next year's rally there will be 500,000 people, even if they take away our daily bread! [applause, slogans]

The course was changed on 19 July 1979. The political, social and economic changes in our country have led to new social relations of production which do not correspond to the classic capitalists system but to a planned mixed economy system that is promoted by the revolutionary government in accordance with the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front for the well-being of all. [applause]

Lenin used to say that the energy of the masses has been unleashed and when the energy of the masses is unleashed many things are achieved. [applause] We must establish new laws so that the wealth produced by the work in the factories and the rural areas will fulfill the mission of serving the well-being of all and not just a few. Let us hit the liberal principle of laissez faire. Let us hit the result of that theory of making the rich richer and the poor poorer. From now on the poor will be richer and the rich will be poorer. [applause]

The government junta has decided to make several reforms in the labor code to guarantee the workers the exercise of labor and trade union activities. These reforms establish that labor judges will be in charge of cases of reinstatement of workers. In order to guarantee the fulfillment of the ruling ordering the reinstatement of workers, the law establishes the possibility that the labor judge can order the provisional arrest of those who do not obey the order to reinstate the worker. The order of arrest can only be suspended if the employer has reinstated the worker. [applause]

To conclude, all of us must join the militias. As I have repeatedly said: We must be a people in arms! [applause] We don't have a big air force. We don't have large numbers of tanks. However, we do have the people's loyalty, heart, will and determination to defend this revolution at any cost. [applause]

We will fight for international coexistence, equality, justice and mutual respect among countries. We will struggle for legal equality among countries, be they big powers or small republics of the Caribbean, like Nicaragua. We will have the right to all the benefits of the airspace, the seas and the continental shelf. We will condemn the exploitation of the poor countries by the rich countries. We will demand just international prices so that our products, which are the result of the sweat of our peasants, will be worth the same as the products which are the result of the sweat of the brother workers in the rich countries. [applause] We will condemn all types of imperialism. We will condemn any aggression anywhere in the world under any pretext against any sovereign and independent nation. We will condemn colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism.

Viva Sandino! Viva Carlos Fonseca Amador!

FSLN's Luis Carrion

PA012241 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1618 GMT 1 May 81

[Speech by Luis Carrion Cruz on behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate at May Day celebration in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] A chief, priority task of the labor unions in the difficult situation we are experiencing is the incorporation of all workers into the Sandinist People's Militias, the mobilization of workers to prepare combatively to defend the nation and the revolution, and surveillance to ensure that management abides by the law promulgated last year that the workers mobilized for defense tasks should be assured of a job and receive their full salary. [applause]

Of course, everything is not perfect. We still have many problems. The most difficult are socioeconomic problems because they were inherited from a backward, dependent structure. Those who use siren songs to promise workers easy solutions are just irresponsible liars. Even if they say pretty things they are not friends but enemies of the workers.

We know that bad working conditions still exist in many places. They cannot be improved right away because many people's property firms were completely drained of capital and everything they produce goes to pay their debts. We favor having the state firms that have a surplus invest part of it in improving working conditions, but we understand that this responsibility should be shared with the workers who have to contribute their ideas, initiative and collective efforts.

There have also been many problems with administrators of the state's firms. We are aware that there are still some bad administrators who don't respect workers, but we must also say that many unions have practiced a mistaken policy of confronting administrators, which has hurt production. State administrators may have many drawbacks. We are certain that they make mistakes, but they are honest companeros who are trying to serve the revolution as much as the workers, and the state firms are not there to represent management but to represent the people because they are workers too.

The labor movement should practice a policy of winning over, of rapprochement with technicians, professionals, and state administrators. It has to practice a policy of communicating with them because that is what serves our interests. We have to gather and win forces for the revolution. We must not divide. We should not isolate or leave anybody out. We are going to eliminate the incorrigible, those who are definitely bourgeois and reactionary. [applause]

The reactionaries are saying that we are inventing things and that these alleged dangers of invasions do not exist. The reactionaries are saying that we are creating a war psychosis with our propaganda but the ink with which they wrote their lies had not become dry yet when the cowardly and treacherous attacks against our fatherland were being carried out again.

The Guasaule border post was attacked three times in a few days, the first two times by Somozist guardsmen support by members of the Honduran Army, and the last time it was directly attacked by Honduran Army troops. In addition, we suffered an attack at the Variador Hill in these same few days when a border guard was killed. Another attack was carried out at the El Gallego border post, where three of the invaders, Somozist mercenaries, were liquidated. [applause]

The press secretary of the Honduran presidency himself publicly admitted the aggression that the Honduran Army carried out against Nicaragua and launched threats against our fatherland. Why would we invent aggressions? Aren't they occurring every day? Aren't all Nicaraguans--except those whose treacherous spirit have blinded them to the extent that they can't see the reality--seeing these aggressions? We must denounce these aggressions. We must warn out people of the dangers threatening them; otherwise, we should not be called the vanguard. If we weren't able to prepare the people to reject any aggression, danger or threat, then we would not be worthy of being called Sandinists. [applause]

We would have to ask ourselves why the reactionaries are playing down the dangers of the aggression. Why are they doing everything possible so that an invasion can catch us by surprise? Why are they constantly attacking the Sandinist army, militias and armed forces in their media? Why are they trying to stop the people from mobilizing to get ready for the defense? Could it be that in the bottom of their hearts they want the Somozist aggression to succeed? They, these people, have no patriotism. They don't even have a little bit of decency. All they have is reactionary dreams.

They speak about psychosis and fears created by the propaganda, and I ask this large 1 May rally: Is there any one of you here in this plaza who is nervous? [crowd shouts: No!] Is there anybody in this plaza who is losing any sleep? [crowd shouts: No!] No, gentlemen, because the FSLN and the workers don't lose their calm and trust with these things. We are perfectly aware of the dangers that threaten us and we are systematically getting ready to face them calmly and without the nervousness of schoolgirls and without losing sight of the tasks for the reconstruction of the fatherland.

It is the reactionaries, the traitors, who are nervous because day by day, they see how people's power is consolidated, that their possibilities of someday returning to their privileges are definitely disapparing. It is they who are nervous. [applause]

We are perfectly aware that these attacks at Guasaule are not simple border incidents. They are a prepared aggression. They are among imperialism's aggressive intentions--an aggression prepared by ultrarightist sectors of the Honduran Army to create a climate of tension and confrontation with our country. These sectors are trying to unleash a fratricidal war between Honduras and Nicaragua with the strange purpose of solving internal problems, to have some justification for repressing the trade union movement, the labor movement, the people's movement, the revolutionary movement in Honduras with these same ultrarightist sectors of the Honduran Army, which help the Somozist guards, which promote repression against the people of Honduras, which promoted the law that allows the Honduran guard to contract mercenaries and dispatch troops to other countries without having to ask the permission of that country's congress. And to these attitudes we add the exaggerated and disproportionate arms buildup by the Honduran Army, the enormous military support offered by the United States, the presence of a few dozen U.S. advisers. We must come to the conclusion that the attack on Guasaule is another step in the reactionary plans to attack us, to destroy this revolution.

I hear the irresponsible and provocative language which the press secretary of the Honduran Presidency used. He said: The Honduran Army is already tired of Nicaraguan provocations and will reply with all its power to each of the attacks made on its positions. We hope that they act with this same zeal against the Somozist guards who, with total impunity, use Honduran territory to organize their crimes against poor peasants and the courageous soldiers of our border guard troops.

Throughout these months, we have acted with great maturity and great patience because above all, we want peace; because we love peace and we want our people to work in tranquillity; because we also want peace for the people of Honduras, for the people of El Salvador, for the people of Guatemala. [applause]

We have repoted the places where the guards' camps are. We have protested the ease with which counterrevolutionaries remain there. We have established direct communication with the military chiefs of the border. But up to now all of this has yielded no results, only excuses or simple lies.

But we wish to tell the Honduran warmongerers, their Somozist allies and their imperialist godfather that they must not confuse patience with foolishness, that they not confuse our peaceful spirit with weakness. Because whoever comes in there must come prepared to die. Because it will not be an army; it will be an entire nation that will respond with weapons in hand. [applause and chanting]

We wish to remind them that our army is not just a ceremonial army; neither is it for holding social meetings with the advisers of the Southern Command. Our army is young and humble, but it won its chevrons in battle and it was forged in revolutionary combat. These soldiers are the veterans of a thousand battles who now have sufficient weapons and a firm arm to hold them and a relentless heart to fight. [applause]

We wish to remind the warmongerers, the Somozists and the imperialists that Nicaragua has been invaded many times. In 1856, Walker and his filibusters, and in Grenada, Rivas and San Jacinto, the bones of the filibusters were whitened by the sun. [applause]

And we were once again invaded in 1912 and in 1926. Thousands of marines came to Nicaragua. But many did not return. They were buried in the mountains of Segovia, where the army, defending the national sovereignty, made them bite the dust of our rustic mountains. [applause]

And Somoza, who was the last of the invaders, the last of the marines--an arrogant, criminal, farcical actor--fled like a cowardly rat, leaving behind his own associate in the face of the powerful push of the people in arms and met his death, like all criminals who will not escape revolutionary justice wherever they may hide. [applause]

And old man Somoza, in an act of inconceivable effrontery toward the workers and the working class, went on a 21 September to the Leon Workers Club. And there he found the proletarian fist of Rigoberto Lopez Perez, who definitely buried him for posterity. [applause]

We want peace. We have deep feelings of respect, fraternity and solidarity for the Honduran people. But if their rulers, if their irresponsible leaders want war, we will be here with open chests to once again make true our slogan of free fatherland or death.

Viva 1 May! [crowd shouts: Viva]

Viva the workers and the peasants! [crowd shouts: Viva!]

Viva international solidarity! [crowd shouts: Viva!]

Viva free Nicaragua! [crowd shouts: Viva!]

Free fatherland [crowd shouts: Or death!]. [applause]

Tirado Lopez in Matagalpa

PA021841 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpts] During the commemoration of International Labor Day, Commander Victor Tirado Lopez told the workers of Matagalpa that the present labor code is not in line with the revolution and that they had to fight for the creation of a new one.

After announcing the reforms which the government junta will make to the labor code, specifically to articles 116 and 119, he said that workers will no longer be fired unjustly by their employers. Workers should not only fight for reforms to the labor code, but the working class and the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization should begin to prepare conditions for the formation of a new code, he added.

Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, announced that within a few months, there will be a meeting of the trade labor coordination organization and the Union of Farmers and Cattlemen. Here are his opinions:

[Begin recording] In light of the external perils that threaten us and as internal reactionary forces try (?to implement) the counterrevolutionary plans of Yankee imperialism, we have to remain united, vigilant. We must be prepared. It is the rightists who do not believe that there will be an aggression. The anti-Sandinist forces say we are fighting ghosts, that we exaggerate the danger of aggression, that this danger does not exist, as though the thousands of genocides and the counterrevolutionary [words indistinct] being trained in the United States were ghosts, as though the former Somozist guards who harrass us almost daily on the Honduran border were ghosts.

We are not exaggerating. The danger of military intervention exists, and today it is seen more clearly than ever.

In Honduras, there are forces that want to provoke an armed confrontation with Nicaragua. We must act with much serenity; with a spirited heart and a cool head. We must be clear regarding provocations because we want peace--the peace of Nicaragua, of Central America--to rebuild this nation, to see it through to the end, as Sandino wanted. Only with workers and peasants, as Sandino himself said, will we do this. [end recording]

Atlantic Coast Celebration

PA022121 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] 1 May was a real people's feast in the city of Bluefields. It was a real sight because of the beauty of the folk dances and the music of the Atlantic coast. Thousands of persons attended the carnival organized by the Guadalupe Moreno Sandinist Workers Federation.

The main event took place at Reyes Park. It was attended by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform; Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, minister of the Atlantic Coast, and Humberto Campbell, deputy minister; Marcos Somarriba, member of the Ministry of Interior political committee; political representatives of the Zelaya Sur Sandinist National Liberation Front and representatives of the mass organizations.

JUNTA DECREE REGULATES STATE COUNCIL COMPOSITION

PA031759 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in the exercise of its powers, yesterday, 2 May 1981, decreed the following:

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction:

Article I, article 16, chapter 3, of the fundamental statute of the Republic of Nicaragua is amended to read as follows:

Article 16. The State Council will be comprised of 51 members appointed by the following political, popular, union, trade and social organizations:

1. Political organizations:

Patriotic Front of the Revolution, Sandinist National Liberation Front, six members.
Independent Liberal Party, one member.
Nicaraguan Socialist Party, one member.
People's Social Christian Party, one member.

Other organizations:

Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, one member.
Democratic Conservative Party, one member.
Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, one member.
Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, one member.

2. Popular organizations:

Sandinist Defense Committees, nine members, broken down as follows for the following regions: Managua, two members; Leon and Chinandega, one member; Esteli, Nueva Segovia and Madriz, one member; Chontales, Boaco and Rio San Juan, one member; Zelaya, one member; Masaya and Carazo, one member; Granada and Rivas, one delegate; Matagalpa and Jinotega, one delegate.

19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, one member.

Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, one member.

3. Union organizations:

Sandinist Workers Federation, three delegates.
Farmworkers Association, two members.
General Labor Confederation, two members.
Nicaraguan Workers Federation, one member.
Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, one member.
Labor Action and Unity Federation, two members.
Health Workers Federation, one member.

4. Trade and social organizations:

Armed forces, one delegate.
National Clergy Association, one delegate.
National Council of Higher Education, one member.
National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, one member.
Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, one member.
MISURASATA Association of Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas, one member.
Heroes and Martyrs National Confederation of Professional Associations, one member.
National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, two members.
(?MEX-CELADEX) Ecumenical [word indistinct], one member.

5. Private enterprise organizations:

Nicaraguan Development Institute, one member.
Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, one member.
Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce, one member.
Construction Chamber, one member.
Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers, one delegate.

Article 2. The present decree annuls any provision opposing it and will go into effect today, from the moment of its publication in any collective information media, without detriment to its subsequent publication on the official daily gazette.

Given in the city of Managua, on the 3d day of May.

Council Inauguration 4 May

PA022351 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Next Monday the Supreme Court of Justice will preside over the inaugural session of the State Council or council of the people. During the inaugural session of the State Council scheduled for 1000, the directive board of this people's power organization will be elected. The date for the installation of the State Council, 4 May, coincides with the raising of the red and black flag of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino during the anti-imperialist struggle which concluded with the triumph on 19 July 1979, when the last Marine invader was expelled from our country.

JUNTA DECREE APPOINTS HASSAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

PA011605 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Apr 81 p 5

[Communique of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government junta]

[Text] The Press and Information Directorate of the National Reconstruction Government junta, fulfilling its duty to inform and explain to the Nicaraguan people the measures the National Reconstruction Government is taking to satisfy the needs of the people and provide better service to the Nicaraguans, releases the decree law of the National Reconstruction Government junta by which Companero Moises Hassan Morales is appointed construction minister, resulting in institutional changes in that ministry.

The purpose of this communique is to put a stop to a number of false reports and rumors that have been widely disseminated by some news media, leading to harmful speculations.

In use of its powers, the National Reconstruction Government junta of Nicaragua has decided to:

1. Appoint Companero Moises Hassan Morales construction minister;

2. Transfer Companero Carlos E. Schutze Sugranes to deputy minister general of the Construction Ministry.

3. These appointments go into effect on the date the designated officials are sworn in by the National Reconstruction Government junta.

'Disappearance' Reported

PA011259 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] News broadcasts last night by stations abroad reported the strange and sudden disappearance of Moises Hassan, the ideologist of the Sandinist revolution, who first had been a member of the junta of national reconstruction, then was transferred to lower positions within the revolution's high command and the Nicaraguan Government and has now reached the point where he has disappeared altogether from the Nicaraguan political picture.

Reports last night on a foreign station indicated that Hassan, who to some extent represented the Palestinians, not only lost his influence in the Sandinist Front but was feared confined somewhere in Nicaragua.

Correspondents reported that Hassan was last seen heading north in his Mercedes, probably toward the Honduran border, and that the reason for the trip was unknown. Eyewitness reported having seen troops stop Hassan near the Honduran border. According to the radio, this occurred on Friday, 17 April. Hassan has not been seen since.

Even though the radio made no comment, there is every indication that disagreements have sprung up within the Nicaraguan Government for the first time and that Hassan was a target of criticism. It is not known if this is because of his radical extremism or because of he is disgruntled over the latest shifts in the Sandinist government. Since the report was broadcast by a station abroad, it may set off reaction in Managua, probably today.

GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM

PA281359 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Government of National Reconstruction this year will promote a foodstuff development program that will turn Nicaragua into a self-sufficient country and an exporter of basic foodstuffs.

Revolution commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, said the program was created in view of the nation's need to produce its own foodstuffs and to prepare for an eventual world scarcity announced for the next 10 years by the FAO.

The program's objective is to guarantee national production of the main popular consumption foodstuffs, to assure their proper distribution throughout the country, to protect the workers' real wages and to promote the improvement of farm and livestock production technology in all sectors.

The program will be carried out by the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Transportation, the National Development Bank and the Nicaraguan Farmers and Livestock Workers Union.

Minister Wheelock added that Nicaragua needs to create a solid base with regard to foodstuffs in view of the financial blockade imposed by the present U.S. administration and the threats of military aggression. He explained that Nicaragua has the potential to produce food for 40 million persons, but that the use presently being given to the land is minimum and it is necessary to increase it.

LA PRENSA WELCOMES SOVIET WHEAT DONATION

PA020036 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial by Pedro J. Chamorro B.: "Welcome to the Wheat Without Conditions"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has donated 20,000 tons of wheat to Nicaragua--a truly praiseworthy gesture, especially in view of the fact that the United States has denied a soft loan to Nicaragua for the purchase of wheat.

This type of aid is definitely welcome. And just as we are sincerely grateful for this friendly gesture, I think that when other countries extend to us their friendly hands they should also be thanked in similar fashion.

I hope that the Soviet Union's aid will gradually increase until it exceeds the aid offered to us by the capitalist countries, but always under the same conditions: "that it be without conditions," for what we demand from some, we must demand from the others.

I am sure the Sandinist government will not accept conditions from any country and that the Soviet Union hasn't given us this wheat under any conditions, but it is important to demand this considering the case of Cuba, a country that has lost everything. even its dignity as a nonaligned country, in exchange for a given amount of Soviet aid channeled in various ways.

Welcome to the wheat, wherever it may come from, but without conditions imposed by any power.

REPORT ON NATIONAL MAY DAY CELEBRATION PARADE

FL011437 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1344 GMT on 1 May carries live color coverage of International Labor Day from Havana City's Plaza de la Revolucion. According to earlier announcements, the celebration will consist of a speech by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, followed by a "combatant people's march."

As coverage begins, the camera pans the crowd assembled on the square and the facade of adjacent buildings. Several murals can be seen with portraits of Marti, Maceo and Agramonte and Lenin, Marx and Engels. There are also portraits of Lazaro Pena and a slogan reading "For Unity and Solidarity" on the facade of the National Library building; a portrait of Ernesto Che Guevara on the Interior Ministry; and a slogan reading "Present in Production, Ready for Defense" on the Communications Ministry building.

Several assembly points for the parade are visited by the camera as the announcer reads slogans. The announcer interviews several participants in the parade on the organization of the combatant people's march. At 1356 GMT, President Fidel Castro is seen approaching the starting point of the parade accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro and other Cuban leaders. The Cuban national anthem is played at 1400 GMT as a gun salute is rendered. The Castro brothers and other Cuban leaders march to the dais and take their positions as the "Guerrillero" march is played.

Acting as master of ceremony, television staff announcer Manolo Ortega, sets the scene and announces that Castro and other party leaders are presiding at the ceremony. He then introduces Veiga, who begins speaking at 1411 GMT.

The parade begins immediately after his speech. The marchers carry posters, flags and pictures of Fidel Castro, Pena, Guevara, Maceo and Marti. The posters and slogans pledge fulfillment of work goals during the next year and express solidarity with other peoples and workers. Overhead shots taken from a helicopter show columns of marchers moving toward the Plaza de la Revolucion.

The announcer reports that among the foreign distinguished guests on the dais is Commander Bayardo Arce, representing the Government of Nicaragua.

The announcer reports that the last groups of workers have paraded and that now the "people in uniform" will parade. A military band leads units of students from Camilo Cienfuegos Military Schools, the Antonio Maceo Interservice Schoool, Military Technical Institute, Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School and Naval Academy. Units representing the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Revolutionary Navy, Central Army and territorial militias from all suburbs of Havana City and municipalities in Havana Province follow the students. The last military unit marches by the dais at 1740 GMT, ending the parade. Coverage ends at 1741 GMT.

Roberto Veiga Speech

FL011614 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1411 GMT 1 May 81

[Speech by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, prior to the combatant people's march to celebrate International Workers Day at Havana's Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion Square--live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; comrades of the Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee of our party; comrade representatives of the International Trade Union Movement; distinguished guests; comrades at the presidential table; fellow countrymen: This is the 23d 1 May that we Cuban workers celebrate forever liberated from the yoke of capitalist exploitation.

For more than 20 years, we have not come here on this date to cry out for rights or make demands. As a result of the revolution that Fidel led to victory in the luminous January of 1959, the working class won their basic revindication: the conquest of political power and hence the right to govern their own destinies and the destinies of the whole antion. [applause]

During this revolutionary stage, workers have devoted their main slogans at the 1 May trade union parades to the tasks of building socialism, to the struggle for a greater economic efficiency and to reiterate their irrevocable internationalist vocation. This past year, the provocations and aggressions of our enemies met with a firm and crushing response. The traditional parades became impressive popular rallies at which we waged a victorious battle in defense of the dignity, sovereignty and integrity of the fatherland. Last year and on this same historic stage, we devoted International Workers Day to fundamentals: to fight the imperialist enemy and its corrupt bourgeois ideology which 95 years ago today caused the cruel repression resulting in the Chicago martydom.

In a complex and dangerous international situation aggravated by the positions adopted by the most reactionary and aggressive circles of the United States, the intention to attack us is openly expressed and a defamatory campaign has been unleashed against our country aimed at isolating us from the rest of the continent, thus creating conditions favorable to an aggression against Cuba. As part of the noble and vigorous attitude with which we have responded to those threats, our people, through their mass organizations, decided to mark this date by organizing a combative march bearing the unmistakable stamp of their powerful and indestructible strength, thus in a way recreating the victorious and unforgetable days of April and May 1980. [applause]

In a few minutes, an overflowing river of people will march through this revolution square to offer a new and irrefutable demonstration of their unity, revolutionary awareness, combativeness and firmness as reiterated and irrefutable evidence that threats do not make the people tremble or lose any sleep, that the people do not fear imperialism nor will submit, that they are alert, serene but firm, with the resolute determination to win. Sure of themselves, the people on the front line of combat, the same as in Giron 20 years ago, will march through this place to show their enemies what kind of tenacious resistance they will encounter and the high price they will have to pay if they dare engage in the adventure of interventing in our country, and to warn them that if they force a confrontation they will find out what a patriotic, Marxist-Leninist and internationalist people are [applause], they will see the people who have sworn to defend their socialist revolution to the last drop of blood, a people who want peace and fight for it, that would like to devote themselves fully to creative work and who, though loving life, will not hesitate in giving it up to defend their conquests and the right to forge their future, because they love their cause, their ideas and their fatherland above life itself. [applause]

The blocs representing our glorious and undefeated revolutionary armed forces will march, as usual, mingling with the great mass from which they have emerged and of which they are part. [applause] So will the blocs representing the reserve units and along with them, for the first time, 18 regiments of the recently formed territorial troops militias. [applause] These new units are an important complement to the country's offensive system. They will make it possible to wage a people's war in face of any aggression by putting up a massive and relentless fight in any corner of the territory. They will make it possible for us to fight the enemy without respite and give the enemy a brave and crushing response.

The response of the workers and all the people to the idea of forming the territorial troops militias voiced in this same place by Comrade Fidel a year ago today has been extraordinary. [applause] Millions of men and women have voluntarily expressed their willingness to join this force and devote part of their free time to follow the training program. All the people, including the children, have spontaneously participated in the campaign to finance the militias. The funds collected now exceed 17 million pesos. [applause]

This process has made us live again those unforgetable days of the first years of the revolution when we organized our militia battalions and the people gave their generous economic contributions to acquire arms and planes.

The great effort we are presently making on behalf of defense will go hand in hand with a greater devotion to our remaining duties. Production and services will continue to be taken care of. The enemy will learn what we are and what we are capable of being. The results of this sugar harvest, the historic records of production set recently in important agricultural items, and the manifest evidence of great organization and efficiency in many other tasks of production and services are eloquent examples that demonstrate all our potential. The successful execution of the gigantic spring sugar planting plan and the effort we will make in the cultivation of the sugar fields in the next 60 days as well as the work that we will carry out to push all economic activities in coming months, will show all we can do. We will be stronger in all senses. We will work more and better than ever, with more efficiency, discipline and industry.

On this 1 May, we can assert that we are victoriously turning into fact the main slogan that inspires this celebration: a 1 May in combative march for production and defense. [applause]

The hundreds of thousands of fellow countrymen who in an inexhaustible flow will march past this reviewing stand, will proclaim their firm determination to multiply their efforts to raise production and improve services, guaranteeing all that is needed for the defense and development of our country. With a view to supporting this objective, all workers and work centers have set specific goals for themselves in their great national emulation in honor of the 10th congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Havana in February of next year.

Today, we will be able to observe the heroic people of workers and soldiers who will never lower their banners or give up their principles, the loyal and grateful, consistent and revolutionary people who refect opportunism with indignation and contempt and who will never break the historic and exemplary ties binding them to the fatherland of Lenin, the dear and solidary Soviet Union. [applause; indistinct slogans]

Tens of thousands of combatants, physicians, health personnel, teachers, construction workers, technicians of all kinds and workers in general who are practicing the beautiful and lofty principles of proletarian internationalism in more than 30 countries will also march here because they are present in our hearts. [applause]

In this transcendental occasion, we greet all workers in the world and convey the warmest message of encouragement to those who fight for a better future, certain that they will attain victory. We thank the friendly trade union organizations and the various personalities specially invited to this event who honor this review stand with their presence. [applause]

With infinite revolutionary zeal, our people have adopted all the ideas advanced by our commander in chief at the ceremony to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the historic victory of Giron. Among other things, Fidel said at the time: We are capable of fighting with indomitable fierceness and we will fight to defend our rights, our work, our future, the lives of the present and future generations, to defend our land, our sky, our flag, our freedom. [applause]

The people who will march past this square today will never be gagged, will never be enslaved, will never be conquered. It is a heroic, free, rebel and winning people who know their own strength, a revolutionary and combative people who, feeling stronger than ever before in all areas, will proclaim with satisfaction and pride on this 1 May that as in all battles, they will march toward new victories led by our glorious party headed by their chief and guide, Comrade Fidel. [applause]

Our admirable and invincible people will win. Long live the worker-peasant alliance! alliance! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live 1 May ! [shouts of "Viva"] Commander in chief.... [shouts of "At your service'] Fatherland or death, we shall win! [applause]

ATWE PRIVATE MEETINGS CONTINUE, CONGRESS ENDS

Report on Congress

FL301346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists [ATWE] which opened on Sunday will conclude this afternoon at Havana's Palace of Conventions. The closing session will meet at Hall No 1, where the new statutes of the association, the reports prepared by the committees in the course of the congress and the new Executive Council will be made public. Many messages have been received at the congress, including one signed by the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Edem Kodjo, who highlighted the great opportunity the economists meeting in Havana had to exchange views. The former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, also sent a message of best wishes to the congress.

Roundtable No 1, which dealt with international trade, discussed seven papers on the subject. The speakers emphasized the problems stemming from unequal trade among nations and identified this as one of the causes of economic imbalance in the world. At roundtable No 2, which dealt with the international monetary crisis, Mexican and Cuban economists presented papers that were extensively analyzed. Addressing roundtable No 2, Jamaica's (Norman Gilmour) said that international financing organs shield themselves behind an alleged economic assistance to Jamaica the true aim of which is to keep this Caribbean country underdeveloped.

The relation between transnational companies and underdevelopment in Third World countries was an extensively discussed topic at roundtable No 3. The members of the roundtable gave particular emphasis to the role of media transnationals and denounced the diversionist campaigns they wage on a world scale.

Meanwhile, committee No 6, on problems stemming from the energy crisis, approved an appeal to underdeveloped countries to unite, whether they are oil exporters or importers. It also urged the international community to decree an oil embargo against the regimes of South Africa and El Salvador.

Committee No 4 continued its work to formulate the association's new statutes and work program. The participants to committee No 4 approved a project to create a scientific council to support the Nonaligned Countries Movement. A project was also approved concerning the creation of an aid committee for members of the ATWE who suffer repression because of their struggle on behalf of the peoples.

Both documents and the final declaration will be submitted today to the closing plenary session along with the rest of the material approved by the committees and round tables.

Leon Torras Meets With Afghani

FL292315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Raul Leon Torras, chief of the Cuban delegation to the Second Congress of Third World Economists and minister-president of the National Bank of Cuba, has received Esmail Danesh, minister of mines of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The minister conveyed to Leon Torras greetings from Afghan President Babrak Karmal to Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro Ruz.

The meeting, which was held at the Palace of Conventions, was characterized by a broad exchange of views on the international economic situation and other matters of mutual interest.

Ricardo Cabrizas Meets Rwandan

FL301054 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0700 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Rwanda's minister of economy and trade, Ngirira Mathieu has met in Havana with the Cuban minister of foreign trade, Ricardo Cabrizas. They discussed aspects of development and trade relations between Cuba and Rwanda. Mathieu is in Havana to attend the Association of Third World Economists' second congress.

Rodriguez Meets With Delegates

FL301237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Minister of Cuba, has received representatives from India, Sao Tome and Principe and Guinea-Bissau to the Third World economists' conference.

Carlos Rafael held an interesting exchange of views with the head of the Indian delegation to the conference, (Parmeshwar Narain Cascar), who was accompanied by the Indian Ambassador in Cuba. Afterwards, he met with the minister of plan of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Henrique Pinto da Costa, and earlier with the commissioner of economic coordination and planning of Guinea-Bissau, Vasco Cabral.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discussed the most important topics of the world political and economic situation with these officials.

Congress Issues Declarations

FL011126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists ended yesterday at Havana's Palace of Conventions with the approval of a final general declaration. The final document states that the Third World economists, at this time of imperialist aggressiveness, reaffirm their political and scientific responsibilities toward their peoples to defend the interests of workers, peasants and all humble people. It stresses that the only valid procedure to open the way for a stage of progressive solutions would be to secure an additional contribution of no less than $40 billion at actual rates in the form of donations and long-term minimum interest soft credits.

A political declaration was also approved at the final session which states that the liberation of peoples is indispensable for economic changes benefitting the people. It also expresses solidarity with Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries. The document reasserts that the Nonaligned Countries Movement is a positive factor in the economic and political transformation of our peoples. It stresses the need for a new international economic order to shake off the present imperialist domination.

A special motion was also read in behalf of the economists thanking the Cuban people and government for the facilities provided to hold the meeting in this capital. It also expresses solidarity with the Cuban revolution which, it emphasizes, retains its place at the vanguard of the Third World countries. It condemns the U.S. blockade of our country and the existence of the Yankee military base in Guantanamo.

A declaration was made public in behalf of the economists from developed capitalist countries attending the meeting expressing solidarity with the Third World countries and condemning the U.S. campaign against the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Pino Santos Reelected President

FL010033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Cuba's Oscar Pino Santos, who was reelected president of the Association of the Third World Economists--ATWE--has announced the new executive committee which is composed of Algeria's Abdellatif Benechenou, who was also reelected executive secretary, and five members for each of the geographic areas--that is Asia, Africa and Latin America. (Aguisana Aitsaima) was elected representative from Asia and Jose Luis (Cesena) from Latin America.

Representing ATWE for contacts with national liberation movements, the following were elected: (Yakud Sulayman) of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Felix Contreras of Nicaragua, both as secretaries. A total of 20 executive members of the organization were elected. In the opinion of the participants and as Commander in Chief Fidel Castro predicted in his opening remarks, the association has come out of this congress much stronger.

Castro Hosts Reception

FL011109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night hosted a reception at the Palace of the Revolution for the participants of the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists. Party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee members, ministers and other officials also attended the reception as well as a large number of diplomatic representatives accredited to Cuba.

Fidel chatted with the guests, who yesterday concluded 5 days analyzing the world's principal economic problems.

Algerian Participant Departs

FL010159 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Dr Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and minister of planning and national development of that fraternal country, was seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by his Cuban counterpart Humberto Perez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

Dr Brahimi had visited our country since last Sunday, 26 April, in response to a invitation of the Cuban Central Planning Board--JUCEPLAN--President and, in addition, participated in hte Second Congress of Third World Economists which ended today.

Also present at the air terminal to bid farewell to Dr Brahimi were Algerian Ambassador to Cuba Bachir Ould-Rouis and JUCEPLAN Vice President Jose Gonzalez Framces.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO INDONESIA--The Council of State has appointed Jose Arteaga Hernandez as the new Cuban ambassador to Indonesia. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1329 GMT 30 Apr 81 FL]

PUBLISHING PROTOCOL WITH GDR--A cooperation protocol through 1985 has been signed by (Osvaldo Navarro), director of the ORBE publishing house, and (Karl Lenz Selleck), deputy director of the GDR's main publishing house. The two officials chair the GDR-Cuba work group. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 81 FL]

MAY DAY MARKED BY POLITICAL, ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

FL020004 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 1 May 81

[By Hubert Williams]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 1 May (CANA)--The Caribbean marked May Day 1981 today against the backdrop of continuing political instability, economic difficulties and industrial (?disputes). There was little cause for celebration by workers in most of the territories stretching from Suriname in the south to Bermuda in the far north.

In several cases where there was bitter feuding today in defense of workers rights, the line between political and industrial interests were badly blurred. It was the political leadership, wearing industrial coats, who were directing the strikers struggle against the administration.

In Bermuda, the undoubted May Day flashpoint, the striking industrial union, led by opposition MP Ottiwell Simmons, held out in its pay demands.

In St Kitts-Nevis, the same was true of the labor union strife, led by ex-Premier Lee Moore, protesting against the dismissal of a mechanic from a government job.

And in St Vincent, May Day brought no respite in the strike, now in its 11th week, over Christmas bonus and more pay, and involving a union whose president is political opposition leader Calder Williams.

Gone in many places today, therefore, were the traditional gay parades of workers garbed in red and white, assessing advantages gained during the past year.

Instead of gaiety in Bermuda, striking workers were demonstrating in anger, and the government of Premier David Gibbons, fearing disorders, put troops to patrol key areas. May Day in fact brought an intensification of the strike by government's blue-collar employees as other workers gave sympathy action, and a general shutdown loomed. The vital tourism sector said the situation was critical, with visitors bypassing Bermuda, and major hotels there saying they will close tomorrow.

In St Vincent, May Day dawned with two vital sectors badly hit by strike. The capital Kingstown is almost without fresh water because of action for more money by sewerage and water authority workers. The 11-week agricultural strike by the opposition leader's union on a government estate, over Christmas bonus and more money, has been marked by incidents of violence and the burning of property. Mr Williams has alleged a policeman made an attempt on his life during the dispute.

St Lucia, without a functioning government, remained bogged down in its leadership crisis, Prime Minister Allen Louisy having resigned from midnight.

Suriname missed the usual May Day activities for a crucial declaration by its military leaders about the direction ahead for the South American republic.

In Jamaica, under a new rightwing administration committed to freeing up the economy, labor's concern today was with the implications of a new 698-million-dollar package which Prime Minister Edward Seaga has concluded with the International Monetary Fund. Five of the country's major unions have jointly rejected a 3-year pay plan for public sector employment is one of the conditions of the IMF package.

In Guyana, where President Forbes Burnham's heavy-handed regime faces internal dissatisfaction over politico-economic issues and external problems from Venezuela over disputed land ownership, the labor movement marked May Day divided. Opposition-aligned unions blamed the administration for the state of the country, and did not march under the same banner as the labor congress.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT ACCEDES TO CONVENTION ON HOSTAGES

FL291722 Bridgetown CANA in English 1641 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 29 Apr (CANA)--Barbados has acceded to an international convention against the taking of hostages, according to a release from the United Nations information center here. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1979, the convention is a new international legal instrument to combat hostage-taking.

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS OFF TO U.S. FOR MEETING

FL011803 Bridgetown CANA in English 1758 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 1 May (CANA)--Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams left the island yesterday for the United States where he will today address Barbadian nationals living in Boston, the government information services said, adding that the prime minister had been invited by the Barbados Mutual Society in Boston. He will return to the island on 3 May.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--Bridgetown, Barbados, 29 Apr (CANA)--Barbados representative to the Commission of the European Communities, Oliver Jackman, has been appointed ambassador to West Germany, the Foreign Ministry said today. Mr Jackman, based in Brussels, has also been named ambassador to Switzerland. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 0920 GMT 29 Apr 81 FL]

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK OUTSIDE MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FL290012 Bridgetown CANA in English 0003 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 28 Apr (CANA)--Dominica, in danger of invasion by foreign mercenaries, has decided to seek outside military assistance, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said tonight.

"We have to look for help from other people. We can't do it alone. We have to look for outside assistance, especially CARICOM," she stressed. The prime minister said her government had hoped to avoid such action, but the threat of aggression was real.

She was speaking to CANA by telephone from Roseau, capital of the newly-independent 289-square-mile Caribbean island. The prime minister was referring to the arrest of eight Americans and two Canadians in New Orleans, U.S.A., by the Federal Bureau of Investigations, which said they were about to embark on an invasion of Dominica.

Miss Charles said she understands the men had two vessels, vehicles, guns and ammunition, plastic explosives and dynamite. One of them, she added, was a Texan named in a letter from Dominica Army second in command Malcolm Reid to Army Commander Frederick Newton, which the police intercepted. It told of plans for a coup against her government. Reid, Newton, ex-Prime Minister Patrick John and several other men are in detention as a result. The country is also under a state of emergency.

The prime minister said that the New Orleans incident was further evidence that there is planned aggression against her country. She reminded that Dominica's untrustworthy defense force, virtually (?hand picked) by Mr John when in office, had recently been disbanded.

Miss Charles also remarked that whereas a number of persons linked to the plot were now in custody, the government felt there were others. It was significant also, she felt, that the New Orleans group was still setting out for the island in spite of the fact that those allegedly involved in last month's plan were in custody.

Her government was expecting further evidence "from another part of the world" to strengthen the case that aggression was being planned against Dominica, Miss Charles said. She expected it would be strong enough for her government to end the state of emergency, bring charges against those held, and let them be tried by jury.

The prime minister explained that because of what her government understands to be the scope of the plot, it had ignored the recent recommendation by a review tribunal that one of the eight detainees should be released.

AUTHORITIES CONTACTED BY CANADA ON ARRESTED WOMAN

FL011833 Bridgetown CANA in English 1827 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 1 May (CANA)--Officials of the Canadian Embassy in Barbados have been in touch with the authorities here concerning the detention of a 27-year-old Irish-Canadian woman said to be in league with a group of men arrested in the United States, who were planning to invade Dominica.

Government press secretary Lennox Honychurch said today that Canadian High Commissioner to Dominica Allan Roger had been in contact by telephone to the Commissioner of Police Oliver Phillip with regards to the detention of Mary Ann McGuire. Yesterday the police said that Miss McGuire had confessed she had been in contact with two members of the group and had been sent here on an intelligence mission aimed at gathering information on Dominica.

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR SCHEDULED U.S. VISIT

FL301635 Bridgetown CANA in English 1625 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 30 Apr (CANA)--Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles (?left) here today for New York where she will receive an award as 1980 "woman of the year" from a United States publication, "EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE."

Mr Lennox Honychurch, Miss Charles' press spokesman, could not say whether she would be meeting with U.S. officials in light of the alleged abortive attempt by Americans to invade Dominica. "It (the visit) was arranged before the latest developments and she is keeping to her program," Mr Honychurch said.

The invasion attempt was blocked by Federal Bureau Investigation (FBI) last Tuesday night.

Miss Charles is due to return here over the weekend. Attorney General Ronan David is acting prime minister.

BRIEFS

MISSION TO CUBA--The Dominica Government is to send four top ranking officials to examine aspects of life in Cuba. Two of the officials will be looking at the health system in Cuba while the others will investigate the system of adult education. Cuba is said to have one of the best primary health systems in the world and the country's reputation for adult education has been described as phenomenal. [Text] [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 29 Apr 81 FL]

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

FL012344 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Hundreds of workers today celebrated International Workers Day with a march through the streets of St Georges followed by a mass rally at Queen's Park. The day's celebration was organized by the Grenada Trades Union Council [TUC] with a number of trade unions represented at the celebration. Members of the People's Revolutionary Government attended the rally as guests of the TUC. Among them was Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who came directly to Queen's Park from the airport after arriving from the Netherlands where he attended a meeting of Socialist International.

[Begin Bishop recording] Today as workers around the world come to celebrate international workers day in their own countries, some of them will be facing massive [word indistinct], some of them will be [words indistinct] chance of that. Some of them in the past few months will have seen factories closed down, will have seen thousands of workers walking the streets. Some of them would certainly be thinking about the fact that in the Western world the figure for unemployment now is somewhere around 12 to 14 million people. Some of these comrades around the world will certainly be reflecting on the fact that although their countries have giant resources, that their countries are rich and powerful countries, that nonetheless the factories are closing, that nonetheless the jobs are getting scarcer, that nonetheless hospitals are closing down, that nonetheless schools are closing down, that nonetheless subsidies to farmers are being chopped, that nonetheless the subsidies and grants to students are being chopped. These comrades of the working class, [words indistinct] they are through the great centers of the earth, must now be pausing to think what is the point of having so much money, what is the point of having so much resources and so much possessions, and yet they have to face so much hardships. And I can tell you comrades that wherever we of the Grenada revolution go to, we show that in our country we have moved to the point where [words indistinct] at all for secondary schools. People say no, that is impossible. [applause] [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop said that though the people of Grenada must not relax for 1 minute, there must be reflection of the benefits. Prime Minister Bishop also went on to say that although the people of Grenada must not become complacent, there must be time for reflection on the many benefits that have come since the March 13th revolution. He pointed out that the United States Government is attempting to sabotage Grenada's economic development using the International Monetary Fund and by attempting to block assistance to the international airport. Prime Minister Bishop said that while the U.S. Government has tried to sabotage the development of countries like Grenada and Nicaragua, it continues to give assistance to Chile, El Salvador and Guatemala.

[Begin recording] I'll ask to pause and reflect on the fact that even today as we are able to gather to celebrate International Workers Day, there are millions of workers around the world who are unable to gather in any spot to celebrate this day, workers who are being repressed, workers who face daily executions, workers who face the daily prospect of being thrown out of work. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop called on the workers to work for greater unity, strength and to move to raise the levels of production of Grenada.

Minister of Communications and Works Brother Selwyn Strachan also spoke at the rally, and he pointed out that the May Day rally was being held at a critical time in our history. The world, he said, is facing an economic crisis and the workers in the poorest countries of the world like Grenada are the ones facing the burden of the crisis. He said that some countries of the world feel that they should shape the destiny of the entire globe, but we do have the right to build Grenada.

Accuses Britain of Racism

FL021858 Bridgetown CANA in English 1835 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 2 May (CANA)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada has accused the British Government of attempting to "institutionalize racism." Mr Bishop was speaking yesterday at a May Day rally. He charged that the British nationality bill introduced in Parliament by the Conservative government was aimed at discriminating against blacks, and other ethnic minorities living in Britain.

"Under this British nationality bill that they are seeking to pass, these people who formerly had the right to regard themselves as citizens of the United Kingdom, and now discovering overnight the rules are being changes", Mr Bishop said. Prime Minister Bishop also pointed out that if the bill was approved millions of people from the Commonwealth living in Britain would find themselves without a country of their own. The legislation creates three different categories of British citizenship, only one of which carries the automatic right to live in Britain.

According to Mr Bishop, what the British Government was trying to do with the bill "was to move away from the principle of registration to the principle of origin which is racism." Many of the ethnics would now discover that they are being discriminated against for the simple reason that they don't happen to look like the original English", he added.

Mr Bishop said the recent Brixton riots, involving blacks in Britain represented acts of resistance by people who regarded themselves as second class citizens in a country they were helping to build. He also charged that the various ethnic minorities living in Britain were subjected to police brutality and arbitrary arrest.

JAMAICA

SHEARER SCORES ARMS SHIPMENTS TO EL SALVADOR

FL302255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 30 Apr (CANA)--Jamaica's Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer has criticized "people of any country who send arms and agitators to El Salvador." Speaking at a press briefing today, Mr Shearer said the Jamaican Government favored neither the left nor the right in El Salvador, where the military-civilian junta is facing challenges from all sides.

"We are not in favor of any extremes," he said. "We would want to see the supply of arms not reduced but discontinued and that the people of El Salvador be given the opportunity to elect a government of their choice under free and fair elections." In such circumstances Jamaica would accept whatever government the Salvadorans choose, he said. Asked whether his condemnation of arms suppliers extended to the United States, Mr Shearer said "and Russia...the don't announce it, but they're doing it. Don't let anybody fool you."

ST LUCIA

ALLAN LOUISY RESIGNS AS NATION'S PRIME MINISTER

FL291850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1849 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, 29 Apr (CANA)--Allan Louisy tendered his resignation today as prime minister of St Lucia. No successor has immediately been named. It was the climax to a long and bitter battle with his Foreign Minister George Odlum. Louisy wants to put Agriculture Minister Peter Josie in place to keep the government from collapsing. Odlum says only new elections would solve the current problems.